

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 12



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10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician  
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An Englishman is open for an engagement in either Rio  
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mediate occupation as clerk, salesman, or position of trust,  
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## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,  
No. 2, Rue General Camara, as to the following:  
JOCYLN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months  
past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago,  
he being in Santos, Brazil. Information required as to  
his whereabouts.APRIL, Walter.—Was living some time since with  
Senhor Maurice Harteloff, Fazenda da Bela Aliança, Vargem  
Alta, state of Rio. Information required as to his where-  
abouts.MERCIKA, Fonseca—Maltese; was lately here on board  
one of His Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on  
station in Brazil. It is stated that he left his ship  
and was staying at Jardim's Lodge, Rio.OGLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng-  
land. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that  
he lately died of yellow fever. Can anyone furnish any  
information respecting him?TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When  
last heard of, was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries  
made about him in Ionia, Mich. Will hear very good  
news on calling at the Consulate General.

Rio de Janeiro, March 14th, 1896.

## Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON  
Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rue Visconde da Laboratory  
(opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.  
PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 26, Rue  
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNS, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rue Vis-  
conde da Laboratory (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM  
O. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

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of service until further notice. Morning service 9 a.m.,  
on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 11 a.m., and  
and 12 m. Afternoon service after morning service at 1  
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Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7  
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Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m.  
afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.45 p.m. on Wednesdays  
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

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IGREJA PRESBTERIANA DO RIO HUELO.—  
Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Rio Claro. Services  
Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p.m.  
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ing.

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clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission or at  
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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Lima telegram of the 15th reports an Indian  
insurrection in the interior of Perú, which had  
been dominated only after a severe struggle.—At latest accounts the Chilianans are cooling  
down, while the Argentines are warming up. It  
is a pity they can not see how foolish their theatrical  
exertion seems to third parties.—In Chile the indignation against Minister Guer-  
ero has been intense, it being charged that he has  
betrayed Chile in the interests of Argentina. Thorny  
indeed is the path of a cabinet minister in  
Chili and Argentina!—The Chilians have now discovered a new  
mine's nest. They imagine that the Italian min-  
ister in Buenos Aires is inimical to them, so they  
want him recalled. Only the other day the Argentines  
were also *desconfiados* with same diplomat.—It is reported from Santiago, Chile, that the  
Italian cruiser *Varese* recently purchased by Arg-  
entina, was first offered to Chile and then to Japan,  
being refused by both. It will be interesting to  
know if the Argentine has been taken in by the wily  
Italian.—Telegrams of the 14th and 15th advise us of a  
severe and continued earthquake on the Chilian  
coast. The population of Valparaiso were much  
alarmed and had passed the night in the open air.  
Much damage had been done. The Carauilla  
lighthouse had been destroyed.—The mayor of S. Miguel, Peru, recently seized  
all the bibles and other books of the local agent of  
the American Bible Society, and had them publicly  
burned in the plaza. This is not the first time  
that Peruvian officials have shown how intolerant  
and uncivilized they are. They are still groveling  
in the middle ages in spite of Senator Lodge and  
Davis.—Telegrams of the 14th and 15th advise us of a  
severe and continued earthquake on the Chilian  
coast. The population of Valparaiso were much  
alarmed and had passed the night in the open air.  
Much damage had been done. The Carauilla  
lighthouse had been destroyed.—The story of the annexation of the Rock of  
Trinidad is (says the *Westminster Gazette*) one of  
the amusing little comedies which form the  
by-play of the drama of imperial development. The  
rock of Trinidad, the occupation of which has  
brought us to the verge of a rupture with Brazil,  
must not for a moment be confounded with the  
important island of the same name which lies off  
the coast of Venezuela, and from which comessome of the best asphalt used in street paving.  
The rock, a mere speck upon the ocean, lies 700  
miles distant from the coast of Brazil. It is not  
marked in most of the maps, and until January  
1895, not half a dozen persons knew of its exist-  
ence. But on or before 1894 the eyes of Sir John  
Pender, which are always on the ends of the earth,  
fell upon this barren rock lying unclaimed in the  
ocean, and it naturally occurred to him that some  
day or other, somehow or other, it might possibly  
be useful as a station for a submarine cable. Not  
one at the time dreamed that Brazil had any pre-  
tensions to the sovereignty of the rock. It had no  
harbor, and it was totally uninhabited save by  
the horrible land cobra described by Mr. Hagg-  
ard. Sir John Pender's suggestion met with  
favor at Downing-street, or at Whitehall, and the  
next man-of-war that passed that way hoisted a  
boat's crew, hoisted the British flag, and in due  
course formally rechristened it in the ordinary course of  
business, that they had added the rock to the  
British empire. When the news reached  
London, nobody could tell where Trinidad lay, and no one  
outside the admiralty and Sir John Pender's office  
had the ghost of an idea where to look for it on the  
map. On most maps it could not be found, and when on the largest chart the pin point was dis-  
covered the matter was dismissed as a trifle not  
worth while discussing. But when the news reached  
the excited Brazilians suddenly discovered that the  
rock was their property. It is true that they had  
never occupied it, or advertised their claim to it,  
or made the slightest use of it; but all the same  
they were dancing mad over it. Mass meetings  
of the citizens met to denounce the insatiable  
greed of John Bull, and passed with acclamation  
and unanimously passionate resolutions pledging  
themselves to tear the paws of the British lion from  
this precious gem of the ocean, which must shine  
forever in the coronet of the Brazilian republic.The British government was soon apprised by the  
Brazilian minister in London that the government of  
Rio regarded the occupation of the rock as a  
terrible affront. It was difficult for our foreign  
minister to repress a smile as he listened to the  
excited outpourings of Brazilian wrath. We attached  
no importance to the rock. We had no idea  
that Brazil claimed it. But now that it was clear  
the government at Rio believed that in some way  
or other it belonged to Brazil, as the heir of Portugal,  
which had it in 1782, there was no occasion for  
quibbling. This was evidently a fit and proper  
case for arbitration. So Lord Salisbury in  
due form proposed to the government of Rio that  
the whole question of the right to the sovereignty  
of the crab-inhabited rock called Trinidad should  
be referred to the judgment of an impartial arbitrator,  
binding ourselves in advance to accept his award,  
whatever it might be. But the government of  
Brazil refused.The following is a summary of the official Note in which England's offer of arbitration  
was thrown back in her face:—"The Brazilian government declares that it does  
so not because it is inimical to that manner of settling  
international quarrels, but because it considers it  
concerns the island's territory."It is declared in the letter that Brazil would main-  
tain the sovereignty over Trinidad which all nations  
have heretofore acknowledged belonged to her,  
despite all England's claims. The government  
asks Great Britain to be actuated by a sense of  
justice, to reconsider the question, and to return  
the island to its legitimate owners. It hopes that  
England will not forget the commercial and financial  
ties binding the two countries together.Brazil begs for a quick and equitable reply that  
may solve the question which now wounds both  
the humor and patriotism of Brazilians. It is add-  
ed that after her rights have been acknowledged  
Brazil may consider the propriety of calling a  
cable station to be established on the island.Now (adds the *Westminster Gazette*), here is a  
pretty kettle of fish which may be commented in  
the attention of the government at Washington.  
President Cleveland, in his message, and Mr. Ol-  
iver in his despatch, virtually proclaimed the  
heaven-sent mission of the United States to compel  
all the states exercising sovereignty in the western  
hemisphere to submit their disputes to arbitration.  
Here is a case in point to test how far  
they really mean what they say. If they deem it  
necessary and expedient to try to compel England  
to arbitrate against her will concerning the ownership  
of a strip of British Guiana which was ceded to  
us by the Dutch eighty years ago, and which has  
been in our uninterrupted occupation ever  
since, surely the government at Washington can  
hardly fail to bring pressure to bear at Rio to compel  
the government of Brazil to refer to arbitration  
the ownership of an uninhabited island which has  
neither been occupied nor administered by Brazil  
since the world began. What is more for the  
goose is surely good enough sauce for the gander.*—Liverpool Post, Jan. 22, 1896.*THE immigration at the port of New York  
during 1895 was 370,705, of whom 229,370 came  
in the steerage. Of these steerage immigrants  
134,662 were males and 94,408 females. There  
were 20,000 debarked during the year 2,034 persons.  
The number of contract laborers deported was 763.In the United States last year there were 132  
legal executions, against the same number in 1894.  
Of these 89 took place in the southern and 43 in  
the northern states. In the same year there were  
171 lynchings, of which 144 occurred in the south  
and 25 in the north. Of the victims 112 were  
negroes. The record, bad as it is, is slowly improv-  
ing, for there were 190 lynchings in 1894 and  
235 in 1892.As nearly as can be ascertained the casualties of  
1895 caused the loss of 275,000 lives, including  
battles, railway accidents, shipwrecks and all other  
accidents. The loss of life at sea is estimated at  
4,000, and on inland waters at 148. By battles, in  
Africa, China, India, Cuba and South America,  
157,986 lives are calculated to have been  
lost. In the United States, 3,600 persons were  
killed in railway accidents last year, and 2,610 were  
seriously injured; 1,850 lives were lost in fires,  
500 by explosions, 730 by falling buildings, 730 in  
mines, 410 by cyclones and storms, and 300 by  
lightning.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rue da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
nachf., HAMBURG,Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,  
HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co.,

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR  
DEUTSCHLAND.Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft"  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg," in Hamburg.

Capital . . . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

## BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 183.)

Draws on:

Direction der Deutsche  
Gesellschaft, Berlin.  
Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg, Hamburg, [and cor-  
respondents.]M. A. von Roth-  
schild, Frankfurt a. M.N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,  
Manchester and Liverpool District  
Banking Company, Limited, London,  
U. K. Bank of London, Limited, London,  
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
Paris, Paris.Heine & Co., Paris,  
Lazard Frères & C. Co., Paris,  
André Denfert & Co., Paris.Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona  
and other Spanish cities.

Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.

H. Albert de Bay &amp; C. Co., Antwerp.

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan,  
Genoa, and correspondents.Banca Lisbon & Ayres and cor-  
respondents.

G Ainscough &amp; Co., New York.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New  
York.

L. B. Superior, Montevideo.

Argentine..... Ernesto Torquato &amp; Co., B. Ayres,

Banco Alentem Transatlântico, do,

and any other countries

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,  
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krah-Petersen,

Directors.

## THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 391, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Realized do..... " 900,000  
Reserve fund..... " 950,000

## BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos  
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

## DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.THE BRITISH BANK OF  
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
Reserve fund..... " 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

## 51 A, Rue 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIOAgencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

## The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,  
and correspondents in Germany.Sig. Giulio Beliniaghi  
and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts  
every description of Banking business.

## BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO,

Vice President: VISCONDE DE GUAYA,

Directors: PEDRO GHACIE, M. G. DUARTE

L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva:—BANQUE  
DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

London: MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD &amp; SONS.

Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.

And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

From The Century for February.

THE PALMERSTON IDEAL IN  
DIPLOMACY.<sup>1</sup>

I.

The American is always instituting a comparison between himself and his English cousin. The Englishman is ever contrasting his American kinsman with himself. Personal comparisons are proverbially ungracious. The accentuation of supposed contrasts is peculiarly so. Moreover, since men generally find what they seek faithfully, both comparison and contrast tend toward a factitious result. Thus it comes to pass that in most American newspaper offices there is a lay figure, clothed on with insolence, armed to the teeth in view of a possible opportunity for aggression, his face aglow with bitter and ill-concealed hatred of all things American. This is the "property" Briton, and his services are invaluable in those not infrequent seasons when the chariot-wheels of the editorial imagination drive heavily.

We are assured, upon the other hand, that well-ordered English households commonly harbor a corresponding American bogey. He is a fellow of infinite variety, who, when admitted to the drawing-room, slaps strangers on the back, consumes unlimited tobacco, and interlards his speech with barbaric slang. He serves the British matron as the wine-bibbing Helot served

his Spartan master. He is even brought into requisition by the British author when that worthy adventures an American tale. He is of inestimable worth to Mr. Justin McCarthy, and it is to be feared that in moments of weakness even Mr. Andrew Lang has taken counsel of him.

We are not at present concerned to inquire as to the measure of misrepresentation involved in such imaginary types. It will be found to correspond in some degree, however, to the contrast that appears to exist between them. For in so far, as respects character, the British and American publics are strikingly at one. The tone of popular sentiment is much the same. The attitude toward questions of general human interest is often identical. Political ideals, at bottom, are not so unlike as superficial observers fancy. Party spirit manifests itself in very similar fashion. Both are sensitive, though in slightly varying degrees, to the same appeals. The same national spirit animates both, showing itself in quite characteristic fashion when the jealousy of one is aroused against the other. Indeed, it is in their mutual rivalries and jealousies that their spiritual kinship is often most manifest. Their diversity is superficial and provincial; their unity fundamental and racial. The American who can divest himself of provincialism in England, and the Englishman who can lay aside his insularity in America, each finds himself at home.

It is beside my present purpose, however, to discuss the general ties of blood and character between the two peoples; I desire rather to point out the identity of their ideals of statesmanship. To do this we must recall the long forgotten politics of day before yesterday.

It will generally be conceded that no English prime minister of this century has enjoyed a more enthusiastic popularity than Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston. In saying this I am not unmindful of the unique prestige of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone's power, however, is built upon a foundation very different from that which bolstered up the fame of the greatest of jingoes. There is a moral austerity in his character, a lofty idealism in his eloquence, a certain philosophy of statesmanship to which, in spite of chance and change, he has been true, that compel a popular esteem and respect which seem scarcely diminished by the general recognition of his marvelous intellectual subtlety. It requires no prophet to foretell the lasting quality of Mr. Gladstone's fame.

Palmerston's hold upon the people, on the other hand, was due in no small measure to the absence of the very qualities by which Mr. Gladstone is characterized. His moral ideals, so far from being exalted, were common to the last degree. His talents commanded consideration by their quantity rather than their quality. He could lay little claim to eloquence, though his plain, ungracious speech had the effectiveness of eloquence at time, and was always pitched upon a popular key. When his official life was in danger it rose upon one or two occasions—notably in the famous parliamentary conflict of 1859—very nearly to the height of greatness. But even the blunt, half-humorous, decided manner had a certain speciousness about it that was characteristic of the man. In his mouth a cant phrase—his famous "*Civis Romanus sum*" is a case in point—simulated so well as to deceive the very elect. He managed to galvanize it into wearing its grave-clothes as jauntily as though they had been holiday attire.

Mr. Gladstone is credited with saying that the secret of eloquence consists in giving back to one's hearers in drops what one has received from them as spray. If this be Mr. Gladstone's analysis of his own power, we venture to suggest that he does himself injustice. But it serves admirably as a figurative expression of the essence of Lord Palmerston's popularity. He knew his public to perfection. Their national prejudices appealed to him as a man, and upon these prejudices he built his supremacy as a foreign minister. Of course there were not lacking those who saw through all this. Indeed, they represented a very considerable and highly respectable opposition. But Palmerston knew so well what the galleries liked, and played to them with such assiduity and success, that he could almost afford to ignore his critics.

To say this is in no sense to assert that he was without positive convictions, very unusual administrative abilities, or a smattering of disinterested sentiment. A man may

possess all these and yet be a little of a demagogue and very much of a bully. Lord Palmerston admirably exemplifies the statement. The fact that he was successively a Tory, a disciple of Canning, a Peelite, and a Liberal is simply to say that he was a man of generous instincts who made an honest effort to keep pace with the inevitable progress of events. It is to be laid to his charge that he aided and abetted Sir Robert Peel on that famous day when the latter "found the Whigs bathing and st. their clothes," it may be pleaded in extenuation that the bathing Whigs had no vested right in the garments, while Peel and Palmerston had grown to their size and did their work in the name of the public. Palmerston's worst enemy never questioned his administrative powers or his devotion to work. In his long terms at the War and Foreign offices, as well as during the years when he was Prime Minister, the amount of efficient labor which he bestowed upon the public service puts him in the front rank of working ministers; while his three years as Home Secretary served to illustrate both his industry and his versatility. Nor need there be any question that his sympathies, other things being equal, were always on the side of the oppressed, and that he rejoiced to strengthen the guarantees of freedom. But then, other things never were equal. Here lies the great indictment that is to be brought against Lord Palmerston as a foreign minister. He made what he called patriotism a fetish—a blind, despotic, tyrannous thing whose ignorant and impious demands must be satisfied at once, regardless of all large rules of right and wrong. National aggrandizement, national self-assertion, without account of consequence or the higher demands of justice, were the ends which Palmerston sought to obtain, and national prejudice was the charm with which he conjured. Greville writes significantly on January 18, 1845: "I went there from Broadlands, where I left the Viscount [Palmerston] full of vigour and hilarity, and overflowing with diplomatic swagger. He said we might hold any language we please to France and America, and insist on what we thought necessary, without any apprehension that either of them would go to war, as both knew how vulnerable they were, France with her colonies and America with her slaves, a doctrine to which Lord Ashburton by no means subscribes." ("Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria," Vol. II, pp. 6, 7.) It is an admirable miniature of Palmerston at his best—and worst. It depicts a type of statesman that has given tone to England's foreign policy to England's lasting injury. I have said that Palmerston understood his public and played to it with assiduity and success. That public, however, was by no means England's best. The Ashburtons, the Granvilles, the Clarendons were not of it.<sup>1</sup> The Queen and the Prince Consort emphasized their opposition to it. Reformers like Cobden and Bright did their best to divorce the masses from it. But insular prejudice was so strong, and melodrama proved so popular, that Palmerston retained his prestige almost without interruption until the end. Yet he succeeded in arousing an antagonism to British policy and in forming an ideal of British aggression abroad that still obtains upon the Continent and in America. The fact that there is no other nation with whose interests our own are so bound up is often quite lost sight of in view of popular prejudice against a policy that men like to think still formed upon the Palmerston model. The indisputable fact of the superiority of English rule to that exercised by France or Germany over subject nations is but grudgingly admitted, because since Palmerston's day men have been able to see nothing in every new British acquisition but the brutal bullying of a weaker power. No higher-handed piece of national aggression has probably been perpetrated within this century than the recent invasion of Madagascar by the French. But the world at large has proved quite acquiescent. Had England undertaken such an expedition, however, the press of two continents would have exhausted the vocabulary of contumely. Yet no one at all conversant with colonial history can doubt that Madagascar would be a far better place to live and work in under English than under French dominion, and that it would prove of vastly greater value to the civilized world.

<sup>1</sup> Though both Granville and Clarendon served with fidelity, neither seems to have been genuine accord with the tone of his foreign policy. I think this statement borne out by the extraordinary events that marked the formation of the ministry of 1859, especially the Queen's panthereen.

<sup>1</sup> It is proper to say that this article was prepared before the appearance of President Cleveland's special message on the Venezuelan question.—Editor.

England's position to-day is startlingly isolated; and a prime factor in her isolation has been that she has cherished Lord Palmerston's ideal of statesmanship too dearly.

## II.

It is not long since we were assured on most excellent authority that high ideals—the ideals of the ten commandments and the golden rule—had no place in practical politics. Whether this is true or not, it is a philosophical platitude that political ideals of some sort exist, influencing the opinions and consequent activities of the mass of citizens; but they are generally vague. The average man is impatient of definition; he has little concern with the exact content of words. They easily become battle-cries, watchwords, or tokens appealing directly to that surface stratum of prejudice in him which often clothes, and sometimes smothers, the intellectual and ethical man within. So long as this remains the case it is evident that the ideal of the citizen will be to a considerable extent compact of prejudice rather than of intellectual or ethical aspiration; that is to say, cant phrases, rallying-cries, *et id omne genus*, will have more weight with him than appeals to sober judgment or to moral sense. There has long been a notion that the sphere of superstition was that in which could find freest play. But if it were ever true, superstition must long since have surrendered its proud distinction to politics.

It is doubtful if any considerable body of men exist who have a sincere love of fair play, a more honest desire to see impartial justice done, or a truer respect for self-restrained and unselfish action, than the mass of American and British citizens, when they lay aside personal prejudice and calmly consider the right and wrong of a course of public or private policy; but it is not at all doubtful that to induce them to do this would be regarded as bad politics and worse journalism by the great authorities in the political and journalistic world. One of the common-places of their economy, indeed, is that power consists, not so much in the clear vision and firm grasp of truth, nor in a plain and undarned appeal to the best judgment of their fellow-citizens, as in a "pull" upon their prejudice, and in an ability to arouse them to blind and unquestioning "enthousiasm." Hence the free coinage of watchwords in every campaign, which, as a New England clergyman once suggested to the writer, is likely to prove as dangerous to the commonwealth as the free coining of silver. Doubtless it has been so since politics began. The demagogue and the poor are ever with us. I have cited the case of Lord Palmerston, however, because it is so marked, and because its influence has proved so lasting. The Jingoism of the Marquis of Salisbury, for instance, is undoubtedly a cultore from the original Palmerston microbe, although the virus may have become somewhat attenuated in the process.

On our own side of the water, in the mean time, we have become aware of the growth of a Palmerstonian ideal of foreign policy which beats all the marks of legitimate descent. Its devotees are marvelously noisy. They depend largely upon watchwords and badges. They are chary of definition, and chancer still of all appeal to the sober second thought of men. Indeed, the man of sober second thought is the one man they cannot away with. The self-restraint and dignity which the world has a right to expect of a great nation are scandalous in their eyes. "True, they have much to say of 'dignity,' but they persistently use the word in a Palmerstonian sense of overbearing truculence. They talk much and loudly of 'Americanism'; but when their speech is reduced to its lowest terms we discover that they have emptied the word of all moral content. It has become a mere "Abracadabra"—a charm wherewith to call spirits from the vast deep of popular prejudice, and send them upon the errands of small politics. Had Washington a prophetic vision of a United States senator declaring war upon Great Britain in a time of profound peace, when he wrote: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence?" Was it a desire to

observe good faith and justice toward all nations that induced another United States senator to advocate the practical repudiation of obligations laid upon the government by a properly constituted commission of arbitration? Is it the guidance of an exalted justice and benevolence that leads the chauvinist press to cry aloud for the building of war vessels upon the great lakes, in distinct contravention of treaty provisions? There is something half pathetic in the simple dignity with which Washington concludes the consuls of his farewell message: "If I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impositions of pretended patriotism, this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated."

Measured by the standard of certain senators, Washington and Lincoln can scarce pass muster to-day as "good Americans." It is difficult to imagine the former attempting to confer added dignity upon the flag of a nation's love by rechristening it "Old Glory"; or the latter shrieking in corybantic fury for the summary obliteration of Spain before she has time to explain or apologize for an apparent insult to an American ship. Indeed, as the greatness of these statesmen looms large through the years, we begin to see in what considerable measure it was due to their patient conservatism in respect of our foreign relations, to their absolute repudiation of what I have called the Palmerston ideal. Yet surely no presidents have done more than they to give dignity to the flag and win for the nation a world's respect. This Palmerston ideal is no new thing in our national counsels. But for President Lincoln's wisdom and firmness it would have had a large place in the nation's thought in 1861; for on April 1 of that year Secretary Seward presented to the President an outline of foreign policy that was substantially as follows:

"I would demand explanations from Spain and France categorically at once. I would seek explanations from Great Britain and Russia, and send agents into Canada, Mexico, and Central America, to rouse a vigorous spirit of independence on this continent against European intervention; and, if satisfactory explanations are not received from Spain and France, would convene Congress and declare war against them. For this purpose it must be somebody's business to pursue and direct it incessantly. Either the President must do it himself, and be all the while active in it, or devolve it on some member of his cabinet. Once adopted, debates on it must end, and all agree and abide. It is not in my especial province; but I neither seek to evade nor assume responsibility." (Morse, "Abraham Lincoln," I, pp. 277, 278.)

It is scarcely too much to say that the adoption of such an inconceivably fatuous policy must eventually have wrecked the Union. The quiet firmness with which the President set it aside is become matter of history, and no one to-day would dare question his wisdom.

We would yield to none in our desire that American dignity be asserted abroad. That, however, can never come to pass until we regard our place among the nations of the earth as too great to be made the stalking-horse of every petty political schemer and schemer. Nor is it consonant with that dignity to treat the murder of Italians in New Orleans or of Chinese in Idaho with comparative levity, while we shout for truculent action the moment that any question arises wherein we have perchance been wronged by Spain, France, or England. The bane of France ever since the Revolution has been the irresponsible manner in which her people have treated questions of great and far-reaching public import. The irony of the Paris book-seller who, when asked for a copy of the French constitution, replied that he did not keep periodical literature, was sad as well as mordant. It was this same irresponsibility in lofty station that made Palmerston an object of hatred in every court in Europe, and that has ministered directly to England's isolation. It is such irresponsibility among men of influence that is rendering wise and conservative settlement of our own foreign questions increasingly difficult, and an assertion of true American dignity well-nigh impossible.

EDWARD M. CHAPMAN.

## THE RIO NEWS.

## New Zealand Store.

This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received directly from New Zealand and Southampton by frigoric process, in every mail steamer.

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed.

Carriage free to every house in town.

## Coelho &amp; Dias

## Ouvidor No. 37.

## PENSION FRANÇAISE

## 27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor

**BREAKFAST:** Three dishes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottle of wine, dessert and coffee, Rs. 3500.  
**DINNER:** Soup, four dishes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottle of wine, dessert and coffee, Rs. 3500.

## ACCORDING TO CHOICE

*The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.*

## Grande Hotel Metropole

## 181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being now concluded, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

## Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably fitted and the service is complete in every respect; it has excellent light, electric communications, lifts, &c. Trams at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour, and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

## NEW FAMILY PENSION

## 15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,

NOTABOGO.

This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc. The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

## HOTEL TIJUCA

## RUA CONDE DE BOMFIM, 175

This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour 3500.

EUGENIO HONOLD,  
PROPRIETOR.

## Grande Hotel Bello Horizonte.

## No. 1, RUA MARINHO, Santa Thereza.

Telephone No. 8,051

Curvelo tram-cars right at the door. This hotel is situated at one of the most picturesque points of the Sta. Theresa hills; the building possesses excellent sanitary arrangements, large gardens and a beautiful view over the whole bay.

Information will be given at Messrs. J. F. Coelho & Co. No. 37, Rua do Ouvidor.

## J. B. NOGUEIRA &amp; CO.

PROPRIETORS

## CHAMPAGNE

## LANSON PÈRE &amp; FILS

## A RHEIMS

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Importer and Agent:

J. C. V. MENDES

Largo do Paço No. 1.

## CRASHLEY &amp; CO.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, Tauchnitz Editions, Franklin Square Library and Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Agents for Langstroth's Rubber Stamps.

Perfumeries of Atkinson and Fiese & Lubin.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts  
OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON,  
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

## GUANABARA &amp; CO.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

## 28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28

## RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

## Lambaré and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and genito-urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

## Sole Agents:

M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & CO.,

25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,

P. O. B. 1175. Telephone, 161.

## GABRIEL KRATZ

Boot and Shoe store

## 33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33

For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather, \$8000  
and calf, \$2000

Item, French calf, pointed, \$8 and 10 \$000

Item, Milliet and Carnot top, \$1000

For Ladies:

Borgholins, kid-leather, \$12000

Boots, with elastics, \$6000

Item, pointed, \$9000

Borgholins for girls, \$8500

Item, kid, yellow, \$7000

Slippers, cat-head, \$4500

Shoes for children, \$3 and \$500

Telephone, 161.

From the *Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 28.

## MAR DEL PLATA.

For the last three summers people have been asking me to write about Mar del Plata. Such is my apology for writing this article.

I went down there on last Friday night with a party of friends who were bent on spending a fortnight at the seaside. I came back on Monday night after having spent three days there, mostly in the water. Such in brief is my prospectus.

The usual way of beginning an article on Mar del Plata is to say that, "Starting at 9.45 p. m. from Plaza Constitución by one of the luxuriously furnished night trains of the Southern railway, you are whirled away into the night to awaken with the dawn of the following morning at your seaside destination." I stand for accuracy, so I shall at once join issue with this fable. You start at 9.45 p. m., and the cars are all right, but you are not whirled away. You go out with much circumstance and dignity, and when all the lights of Buenos Aires have been left behind you find that you are rushing madly through the night at the rate of 8 or 9 miles per hour. This break-neck speed is kept up the whole way. It is difficult to say how this is done, but done it is. Along about six leagues this side of Maipú a travelling dog joined the train and ran alongside the restaurant-car near one of the windows of which two of us were taking coffee. As we were travelling dogs ourselves we sympathised with him and threw him bread and butter, which he leisurely swallowed as he stretched along at an easy springing gallop. He looked like a hard-worked animal, still he was able to develop more speed than in the train, for, as we swung in sight of the station he wagged his tail in salute and flashed ahead. As he passed the engine he gave a friendly growl at the driver, as much as to say:—

"Don't mind whistling. I'm going there and I'll tell them you're coming."

Upon any of the Western or Northern lines such a remark would be a deadly insult, and would have been answered by a volley of coal from the stoker. On the Southern line, however, the people on the engine have to be patient, because any violence of the kind indicated would be mere waste of energy—the dog would be a mile out of range down the line before they could heave anything after him but curse words. But you get to Mar del Plata all the same.

The town stands between two hills instead of standing upon one of them. It may have originally stood on both and got washed into the hollow by a thunder-storm. This would account for the way in which palatial hotels and smoky huts are all mixed up together. It would also account for the distance which separates the hotels from the railway station. I mentioned this theory to one of the oldest inhabitants, but he regarded me with a friendly interest which showed that I did not strike him as being in a very healthy state of mind. They nearly always do this in Mar del Plata. They look upon people who go down there from Buenos Aires as either crazy or dying. And they treat you as such—that is to say, thinking that the goods of this world can be of no further use to you they lay themselves out to anticipate your last will and testament, as it were. Death in Mar del Plata ought to be an easy affair. Leaving from this weary world ought to be a very simple business amongst these primitive people; the leaving can be done by yourself; they will already have finished the taking. They are passing kind.

You want to know about the hotels, of course. Well, in the first place I had better mention the principal caravansary. This is situated on the beach and is called the Chale Universal. It is owned by a fiery Gaul named Dumont, called for the sake of euphony "El Africano." His wife assists him very effectively in the administration of the establishment. M. Dumont is altogether an original character, his methods of administration are original, his very dog is original—there is nothing commonplace about M. Dumont. Take that dog for instance. He is called "Tigre." He is the champion fighter of the beach. He lies in front of his chalet and communes with the ocean. Any dog that wants a fight can come along and have it. "Tigre" has four or five affairs of honor every day, from all of which his adversaries are carried away in tears to recover from their moral victory. When "Tigre" finishes a duel he goes back to his sunny couch in the sand and waits

for another client. Occasionally he goes and takes a bath in the waves to wash off the blood of his mangled victims. The great ambition of his life is to kill a seal, but of this we shall hear more later on. Let us return to the chalet—to the home of M. Dumont.

The table is the best in Mar del Plata. It is quite a common thing to see people from very pretentious hotels breakfasting and dining there. Single men, grasswidowers, and the like go round there from other chalets after meals to drink something as the liquors are the most reputed in the locality. Mine host has an enormous ice chest in which are stored a vast selection of strong waters. Upon the cover of this chest, marked down in chalk, are the scores of the different guests. Every night these scores are entered in the day-book. Some of them are very imposing. Here is a sample:—

Monsieur—(a German broker):

8 Cock-tail.	\$4.00
3 Whiskis.	1.50
2 Bier (lts.).	2.00
2 Cocktail.	1.00
1 Sice, (sausage).	1.20
4 Cocktail.	2.00
4 Whiskis.	2.00
2 Sice, (sausage).	2.40
1 " "	1.20
5 Bier (lts.).	2.50
	\$19.80

The entire cover is filled with these chalked scores. They are most interesting reading. The publication of them would set the country by the ears from Mendoza to the Rio Negro.

M. Dumont's beds are good, and the bed-rooms very clean and airy. You can step out from your bedroom into the sea without having to spend half an hour in a stuffy little dressing-luit. With good wine and, exclusive of the top of the ice chest, his charges are \$10 per day—a very reasonable price. You would be quite surprised to see the illustrious people who patronise him—deputies, lawyers, consuls, merchants—but we must not tell any tales out of school. Alongside the chalet there is a store kept by a Tute and his harem, which consists of one lady, who assists in the sale-room. She is one of the features of the beach, and there is already many legends of the famous men who have from time to time fallen victims to her siren charms.

There are of course other hotels in Mar del Plata besides Dumont's. There is the Bristol, where you go if you want to be badly fed, badly attended, but where you can have music at your dinner, and where you can be fashionable. The Bristol Hotel is kept up by the roulette tables, which we shall visit by and by. The Grand Hotel has good airy rooms, but the table is rather indifferent. It is patronised by sensible people—by people who have no necessity to assert their social standing, or who despise all the nonsense that goes on at the Bristol. Then there are the Central, Cano, Progreso, and many other minor hotels, all more or less distant from the beach.

In order to bathe you must put on your Sunday clothes, go down to the waterside, enter a dressing-box, change your dainty garment for a bathing suit, and then you are at liberty to interview the sea. A bathing suit is a very smart combination of serge tunic and knickerbockers. It reaches below the knee and to the shoulders, leaving the arms bare. For masquerading along the beach it is very nice, that is, if the weather is fine and if you are well proportioned. If the weather is cool it is a failure. A bathing suit is very trying to the fair sex. Some women that look very passable in fashionable gowns and nodding plumes of ostrich feathers, look fearful when attired for the water. It is more trying than the knickerbocker bicycling uniform invented by the New Woman. It lays bare arms that are as thick as lamp posts, or as thick as drumsticks—and so on. A bathing suit is also a very discouraging companion for a simple-minded man who would like to swim a little. If you are a small man they will give you a suit into which an experienced diver will have to go after you in order to fish you out again, unless it falls off in the water, which is not at all improbable. If you are a big man they will give you a small man's suit into which you squeeze yourself after infinite toil and manful struggles against blasphemy. Once into it you are haunted by the fear that you will never be able to get it off. This fear soon vanishes. The moment you kick out to swim something gives way—goodness knows what or where. Then something

else goes by the board. A breaker washes over you and away on its crested foam go two or three of your buttons. Another breaker approaches and you lash out to meet it in defence of your remaining buttons and the honor of your ancient name. You splash into the seething combier. There is a ringing and a hissing in your ears as the mighty volume of water and spray dashes over you. You swim a few strokes away down in the depths of the boiling maelstrom; with one vigorous kick on the sandy bottom you project your self again to the surface; and then, lurching over, you float on the heaving bosom of the ocean in order to hold an inquest on the situation. It is desolation! It is desolation and shipwreck and despair! All that remains of the bathing suit is a twisted fetter which has entwined itself lovingly about your ankles. There is another twist around your throat which represents all that remains of the tune; the rest of it is gracefully floating on the waves behind you, in order to reft after this crushing defeat you must do a good deal of submarine navigation, because, of course, for obvious reasons, you cannot allow your dismantled appearance to blot the face of nature. You must crawl about dragging and twisting and heaving at the remnants of your maimed toggery. At every three or four seconds you ship a few hogheads of salt water, and by the time you have it all pumped out of your hold another supply comes on board. When you have temporarily repaired the devastation you emerge from the briny main an altered man, and, hastily wrapping yourself in your bath-gown, you retire into private life. One hundred pairs of eyes are watching you. One hundred tongues are asking what happened to you. One hundred uncharitable people are telling each other that you are drunk. Meanwhile you are approaching your haven of refuge—slowly marching in the extenporized funeral of your shattered ambitions. With one hand you hold your bath-gown and the starboard fittings of your exploded bathing-dress, with the other hand you hold together the port side of the dire catastrophe. If you had two hands more you want them to hold up something else in other directions. It is a fearful sensation. It is at such supreme moments as these that one may be excused for regretting that he was born into this vale of tears.

But I must tell you of the Rambla, of which you read so much in the newspapers. Along the beach, in front of the town, runs a row of houses—shops, restaurants, bathing-boxes, shooting galleries, &c., &c. This row of houses is about 300 yards in length. In front of the doors there is a boarded footpath about 15 feet wide separated from the beach by a wooden palisade. This footpath, if you please, is the far famed Rambla of Mar del Plata. It is the Vanity Fair of the town—the parade ground for beauty and fashion—the place where people go to see and be seen. Groups of girls, old women, youths, men, and children walk up and down this boardwalk pathway, which is raised about two feet from the sand. Here the friends who are stopping at different hotels meet and exchange notes. Here engagements made in the music and dancing saloons of the Bristol or the Grand are betrayed, discovered and commented on. Here the girls show their new hats and dresses and the youths their spotless suits of flannel and serge. One of the houses in front of which runs the Rambla is that of mine host Dumont, so that, seated at one of the tables on his cool veranda, a few of us surveyed the scene—the coming and going—the bye-play and the fun—

The bustle and the rare show  
That occupied mankind below  
Secure and at our ease.  
I have used that quotation before, but what odds? You cannot help thinking of dear old Vincent Bourne and his jackdaw, when, seated over a smoke, you dispose yourself to look down philosophically upon the humors and vanities of your kind.  
Here we must pause, as the ghost said when it came to the edge of the Shannon. I find that it is easier to pack myself into a 5-foot man's bathing-suit than to pack Mar del Plata into a few paragraphs.

We shall finish our poor description some day if we only have patience. If a man can get to Mar del Plata on a Southern railway car, surely he ought to be able to get out of it even on the back of a printer's devil.

CHE BUONO.

From *The London Standard*.

## WHICH SPONGES GROW AND THE METHOD OF OBTAINING THEM.

During the last twenty years or so the demand for sponges—which are, in their way, a mark for civilization—has grown rapidly, chiefly owing to the expansion of the British colonies, and the sponge fisheries have been extensively organized and developed in order to supply the expanding market.

The sponge is supposed to be properly a product of tropical or sub-tropical seas, and it has a very wide distribution on the shores of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, but, for commercial purposes, the Mediterranean is its most important habitat. It is found all along the eastern and southern coasts of that sea, but the finest kinds are confined to the Levant and the shores of Syria and Tripoli. Here they grow of a finer, finer, more elastic texture than anywhere else, for some reason not yet fully understood.

The best Mediterranean fisheries, which used to be carried on in a primitive fashion by the natives, have been so vigorously exploited by western energy and capital, that they are beginning to show signs of exhaustion, and it is becoming necessary to seek deeper and deeper waters, which means a corresponding increase of labor and expense.

In former days sponges used to be got by naked divers or—in shallower waters—by harpooning. The boatmen, who were mainly dependent on money-lenders for their equipment, disposed of their catch as best they could, sometimes traveling all over Europe in order to avoid being cheated in the native markets at Rhodes and elsewhere. All that has been changed, to their very great advantage, by the introduction of diving dresses and the organization of the industry on a modern commercial basis.

The French at one time took the lead in this enterprise; but for some years past they have yielded the first place to English traders, for whom, it is said, the natives prefer to work. By far the most important house in the trade to-day is an English firm, whose operations have made London the chief sponge market of the world. They have established an extensive fishing station and factory on the island of Oegena, where they employ a whole fleet of Greek boats to fish in different parts of the Mediterranean.

The sponges are found by means of a peculiar spyglass, consisting of a wide tube, with glass at one end, which is held under the surface of the water, so as to obviate the refraction, while the boat proceeds over the fishing ground. With this glass an experienced eye can detect sponges at an extraordinary depth in the crystalline sea.

Diving in deep waters, even with the dress, is most arduous and dangerous work. The Greeks are the best divers in the world, and a good hand will manage thirty fathoms (180 feet); but the pressure of the water is so great at that depth as often to cause serious injury, and to shorten life. The diver, after a time, feels a sensation of drowsiness, and then he must regain the surface as rapidly as possible. A form of paralysis is not uncommon among the men, and two or three per cent. die annually from the effects of the strain.

Accidents also occur through the diver stepping or falling suddenly off a ledge of rock into deeper water, and so straining his communication tube. At present diving machines are only made for pumping air to a depth of thirty fathoms, but, owing to the depletion of the fisheries, new and improved ones are now being sent out from England, which will enable forty fathoms to be reached.

Of all the strange feats which men perform for a livelihood or their amusement, this is surely the most adventurous—to descend 240 feet below the surface of the sea. A curious fact has been noticed about divers, and that is that they always wear their boots out at the toe. It shows that they do not walk upright, as they are always represented in pictures, but bending forward; in other words, the bottom of the sea is not level, but a steep slope.

The only other regions in which sponge fishing is carried on commercially are the West Indies. About the Bahama islands, Cuba, and the coast of Florida there are extensive grounds, yielding abundance of sponges, inferior indeed to those of the Mediterranean, but so much more easily got as to make the fishing profitable.

[March 17th, 1896.]

They are obtained in comparatively shallow water by scanning the ground with the aid of a bucket which has a glass bottom, and is held up to his face as he leans over the side of the boat. When he sees a sponge he keeps his eye fixed on it, and seizes it with the hook, which is held in his right hand.

To have a marketable value sponges must not only be of a certain texture, but also of a good size and shape; and the West Indian sponges are apt to be inferior in all three respects. The best are a large kind, known as "sheep's wool," which make good bath sponges. Curiously enough, spongers are said to be no judges of quality, and they frequently waste time and labor in getting material of little, if any value.

It appears that, while some parts of the West Indian grounds have been overfished, the region, as a whole, is very imperfectly developed. The inferiority of the produce may be partly due to its being obtained exclusively from shallow waters, for the finest kind of sponges grow deep, and possibly the introduction of diving might lead to better results. There are also large areas of coast hitherto untried. Great interest, therefore, attaches to an experiment now being carried out by the leading London firm, who have dispatched a vessel, with Greek divers, to the coast of British Honduras. If successful, it will lead to an important development of the industry.

West Indian sponges are very easily distinguished from the Mediterranean varieties by their coarser and looser texture. The cheap and highly bleached articles, mostly of small size which have been so common in shop windows of late years, all come from that part of the world.

The public and the shopkeepers usually divide sponges into two classes—"bleached" and "unbleached"; the former are of a bright yellow color, the latter a light brown, and they contain sand. But the term has only a conventional significance; all domestic sponges are bleached, and the difference in color merely means a somewhat different process. In its natural state, the fibrous framework, which is what we know as a sponge, is filled with a gelatinous fluid, and covered with a thin black cuticle, provided with numerous holes, through which a stream of water flows constantly inward to the centre of the creature by the smaller channels, and out again by the larger ones. Thus it is nourished.

In fishing, the whole thing is torn from the rock or stone on which it grows, the cuticle is then removed, and the gelatinous interior, known as the "milk," is squeezed out. That is the method practiced in the Mediterranean; but in the Bahamas the mass is left to wash itself clean in a creek. At this stage the sponge is of a dark brown color, with large red ferruginous stains, which render it very unsightly, and quite unfit for the market. These stains are removed by the use of various chemicals.

The so-called unbleached sponges are treated with sulphuric acid, which turns them a light brown, after which they are washed in sea water and sprinkled with sand, to give them a touch of "local color," packed in wooden cases, and shipped to the warehouse. The bleached variety, on the other hand, are washed in permanganate of potassium, and afterward treated with hydrochloric acid and soda. This is not done on the spot, and therefore the sea water and sand are omitted. There is not really much difference, except that the "bleached ones," having gone through more processes, are rather less durable.

Sponges exhibit an endless variety of shape, size and texture. Some hundreds, if not thousands, of kinds are named in the trade, but only a limited proportion of them is available for domestic purposes. Of these the commonest is the ordinary "honeycomb" or bath sponge, which is especially in demand in English-speaking countries. The most valuable kind is the fine "Tucky" sponge, much used by ladies and in nurseries. It is of a very soft, close, elastic texture, and more or less cup-shaped. It grows at a great depth, and only in certain limited fishing grounds. One of the most curious varieties of sponge is known as "elephant's ear," from its resemblance to that remarkable feature. It spreads out into thin, flat cake several feet in diameter, and of a tough, leathery consistency.

Much ingenuity has been expended in trying to find some use for these and many other eccentric kinds, as well as for the sponges for the market, but hitherto without much success. A large fortune lies

awaiting somebody in the utilization of waste fragments left by clipping ordinary sponge waste.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—There were 12,954 passenger and immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in January.

In Buenos Aires, Ferari is charging for his opera season the title of \$3000 gold in a box and \$220 for a stall, or at the rate of \$70 and \$5.40 respectively per night. We wonder if he will ask such prices here.—*Montevideo Times*.

The *Montevideo Times* of the 1st inst., notices the suicide of Federico Carbóne, who had insured his life only a few weeks before in the New York Life.

He had previously offered himself to the Standard Life and was rejected. It appears to be a deliberate attempt to expose the company.

The *National* continues to make repulsive revelations of cruelty, practiced in the barracks, the artillery claiming its attention at present. It says several men have been made incapable for life by the thrashings they have received. The military authorities do not seem to take the slightest notice.—*Montevideo Times*.

The papers still continue to print numerous letters from both men and masters regarding the treatment and payment of the former after arriving in England from a voyage, during which they have had the care of cattle. The rights and wrongs of the question we do not pretend to know, but there seems no doubt that the simple and most satisfactory plan is to pay all encumbrances in full as they leave the ship at the end of the voyage.—*Sport and Pastime*.

On February 28th the Buenos Aires health board issued the following regulations, which were promptly approved by the government:

On and after 1st of March, arrivals from Rio de Janeiro, provided they have been seven or more days at sea, will be admitted to free pratique prior to disfection, provided the health on board is good.

When the voyage has been made under seven days, an observation of 48 hours will be imposed, during which disfection will be carried out.

All arrivals from other Brazilian ports will be admitted to free pratique, subject to the regulation for disfection.

—We see that in one of the provisions for the new Union Civic in Montevideo the establishment of a club for rifle practice is contemplated. The object is said to be for the physical development of the members. It is a rather curious way of providing for the physical development of members of a political party. It is curious also to see a new political party start by prescribing assiduous rifle practice. Their object is to get votes to justify the votes and the electoral machinery all round. They should have gone only one step further and arranged to erect a provisional stand opposite the government house. There is where they want to do the shooting and there is where it must need to.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—On account of the alarming increase of yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro, the national council of hygiene has ordained quarantine regulations, as follows:—Seventy-two hours of "sanitary observation" on all vessels from Rio Janeiro or which have called there, provided they have no confirmed or suspected cases of yellow fever on their voyage hither. Passengers to be landed at the Flores island lazaret for the period indicated and to be subject to surveillance for 5 days after landing on shore; their baggage to be disinfected. Cargo and correspondence to be landed without any restriction. Vessels with suspected or actual cases during the voyage or on arrival to be submitted to special measures according to the circumstances. This to be enforced on all vessels arriving from late (March 2)—*Montevideo Times*.

—The Italian engineer—the great specialist in naval defence and the science of fortification—has begun his labors amongst us. He has entered into a contract with the Argentine government to furnish plans for coast defence, arsenal extensions, &c. He went to Zarate a day or so after his arrival and visited the arsenal there. On Wednesday he went to Bahia Blanca to make a personal inspection of the place where it is proposed to establish a great naval base of operations. He went accompanied by several Argentine officers. On Saturday, the minister of war, accompanied by the Italian minister, the chief of the naval staff, and some well known engineers, will go to Bahia Blanca to join Sr. Luigi. It is said that orders have been sent to the squadron in New Gulf to come up to Bahia Blanca. It is thought that Sr. Luigi wishes to make some artillery trials with a view to obtaining certain information which will materially assist him in drawing up his plans of fortifications and naval arsenal. After the port of Bahia Blanca has been thoroughly examined, Sr. Luigi will go farther south on board some of the warships to examine the ports of Rio Negro and Santa Cruz.—*Southern Cross*, Feb'y 28.

—Sr. Llano Barba completes to-day the second year and the first half of his presidential term, but without having yet done anything to justify before the country his election to the high office he occupies. Political talent or administrative ability of a high order were not to be expected from his ancestors, but he has even failed to supplement the lack of these by any show of that civic virtue, disinterestedness and respect for public opinion, which are within the reach of the least intelligent. Worst of all he does not even show consciousness of his own defects or endeavour to atone for them by gathering around him men possessing the talents and virtues in which he himself is deficient. Unable to mark out an independent course of his own, unwilling to adopt that signalled by unanimous public opinion, he has simply followed in the footsteps of his predecessor, copying all his faults, without the talent that glossed them over. Hence his government is neither successful nor respected nor trusted, and indeed if it is tolerated at all, it is only to avoid the possibly worse evil of disorder and civil war. We will not enlarge upon the subject, because there is nothing pleasant to say about it, and because the ground has been sufficiently covered by recent articles in these columns.—*Montevideo Times*, March 1.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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mission to begin the work. On the 24th of that month the desired permission was granted; but the work was not begun, and the respective authorization lapsed. On July 5th, 1895, the minister of industry wrote to the tribunal of accounts asking it to register under the head of "conveyance of immigrants and unforeseen expenses" the sum necessary for supplying the island with water. The tribunal of accounts objected to the classification and suggested another, which the minister refused to accept, insisting on his own classification. But the tribunal was as obstinate as the minister, and the latter subsequently decided to request the President to ask for a special appropriation. The President complied with the request and the chamber of deputies voted the appropriation, but before the senate could do so the congressional session terminated. And this is the reason why the immigrant depot on Ilha das Flores is not supplied with water. In view of the foregoing, we think that we have the right to ask whether no one is to be dismissed but the inspector-general of lands and colonization and the personnel of the immigrant depot.

## BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

The annual general meeting of the above was held at the offices of M<sup>s</sup>rs. Quayle, Davidson & Co., on Thursday, 12th inst., at 4.15 p.m. Present: Messrs. Hampshire, G. Pullen, F. L. Youle, Maude, Andesim and Rev. H. Moyle, of the past year's Committee; and of general subscribers, Messrs. Massey, Smart, Ever, Green, Kirk, Haynes, Okell, Miller, Gould, W. Edwards, E. Goppi, E. Hine Jr., C. S. Smith and Conther.

Mr. Mawson having been voted to the chair, and the minutes of the last general meeting having been read and confirmed, the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Maule, presented his accounts for the year 1895. These were then passed by the meeting.

The Treasurer then made a statement showing that the present revenue amounting to about six contos was no longer sufficient to maintain the institution. Already and even in the present small premises more was required, owing to the necessary increase of a salary. In order that the Library might open again in large and adequate premises, it was computed that close on double that amount would be required.

The Chairman then strongly advocated the purchase outright of premises. This he considered might be done by raising a portion of the requisite cost by subscription and the balance by mortgage; and he urged the immediate opening of a subscription for this propose. The meeting after discussing this proposal directed that it be recorded in the minutes of the institution for further consideration.

The question of the means of raising revenue sufficient to enable the Library to open once more in adequate premises was then brought more immediately forward. After much discussion and many suggestions the following resolution, standing in the names of Messrs. A. Hine and Mawson as proposer and seconder, was passed with one dissentient:

"That the Banks be asked to raise their annual subscriptions to 400,000;

"That firms be asked to raise their annual subscriptions to 200,000 and 150,000, those contributing the former amount having rights for the admission to the Library for ten of their employees at reduced rates, those contributing the latter amount having rights for five;

"That the subscription for partners and interests be 50,000, that for employees with reduced rates be 36,000 for the minimum of works from the Library;

"That the minimum subscription for all other subscribers than the above be 50,000."

The Officers and Committee for the past year were re-elected, the name of Mr. T. Johnson being added to the Committee.

## THE AMAPA' QUESTION.

TELEGRAMS.

Belo, March 7, 1896 (12 a. m.)—President of the Republic.—We perform the duty of informing you that the senate of Paris has just voted unanimously the following motion: "The senate of Paris surprised at the news of the pending appointment of a joint commission for the administration of the Brazilian region of the Guianas, which is claimed to be disputed territory, earnestly protests in the name of the state of Pará, to which that territory belongs, and appeals to the patriotism of the federal government, trusting that it will defend the honor and respect of the nation, maintaining the integrity of Brazilian territory. It is our duty to inform you that the senate has resolved to suspend its labors until it receives your answer."—[Signed] Gentil Bittencourt.—Antonio Lemos, 1st secretary.—Fulzinho, 2d secretary.

Belém, March 7, 1896 (3 p. m.)—President of the Republic.—The chamber of deputies has just voted unanimously the following motion offered by Deputy Ignacio Cunha: "The chamber of deputies of the state of Pará, painfully surprised at the news of the appointment of a joint commission which, with the assent of the federal government, is to take charge of the Amapá territory, makes a patriotic protest, in the name of the people of Pará whom it legitimately represents, against that measure, trusting that the federal government will defend the integrity of the soil of our country and the honor of Brazilians."—[Signed] Cyprino Santa, president.—Virgilio Simplicio, 1st secretary.—Hercílio Pinheiro, 2d secretary.

Rio, March 9, 1896.—To the President of the Senate of the State of Pará.—His Excellency, the President of the republic, having received yesterday, 8th inst., the telegrams from the officers of

the senate and chamber of deputies of the state of Pará, transmitting the motion, unanimously voted with relation to the news of pending negotiations in regard to the disputed territory, has ordered me to answer you as follows: "The boundary question between Brazil and French Guiana, the incident of May 15, and the means of maintaining unaltered the relations between the two nations, removing, while the decision of the court of arbitration is awaited, all rear causes of the possible repetition of conflicts, are at present subjected to diplomatic negotiations at Paris. There have been sent instructions which the federal government considers expedient and honorable. The result of the negotiations, in conformity with the provisions of the constitution, will be brought to the knowledge of the national congress, which will take definite action thereon. H. E., no less than the senate and chamber of deputies of the state of Pará, will defend, he asserts, the integrity of the soil of our country, he knows that, as organ of the national sovereignty, he has to give an account of his acts to the whole republic. Obedying the order of H. E., I salute the senate and chamber of deputies of the state of Pará. [Signed] *Carlos de Carvalho*, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A telegram to the same effect was sent to the president of the chamber of deputies of Pará.

*Manaus, March 9, 1896. (6:30 a. m.)—President of the Republic.*—I consider harmful to the integrity of our country the appointment of a joint committee to take charge of Amapá; the republic relies on your patriotism. The people of Amazonas are in perfect union with my views. Greeting. [Signed] *Edwards Ribeiro*, Governor.

*Manaus, March 10, 1896. (3 p. m.)—President of the Republic.*—I beg that V. E. will inform me what truth there is in the conflicting reports about the Amapá commission. The news is alarming and I have no positive information. Greeting. [Signed] *Edwards Ribeiro*, Governor.

*Rio, March 10, 1896.—Governor of the State, Manaus.*—H. E., the President of the republic, receiving your telegrams, ordered me to answer you that the boundary question between Brazil and French Guiana, incident of May 15, means of maintaining unaltered relations with France, removing causes of repetition of conflicts, are at present subjected to negotiations at Paris. The government has given instructions that are honorable and expedient and the result of the negotiations will be communicated to the national congress, which will take definite action. Greeting. [Signed] *Carlos de Carvalho*, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Yellow-fever is reported from Parahyuna, Rio de Janeiro.

—Cases of yellow-fever have occurred in Mogi das Cruzes, state of S. Paulo.

—The sanitary state of Rio Claro, S. Paulo, is reported to be improving.

—The Argentine minister is expected to visit the state of S. Paulo sometime in April or May.

—The steamers *Iris* and *Statuca* had a collision at Rio Grande on the 11th, the first sustaining much damage.

—In S. Paulo counterfeits 50 and 100 réis notes have appeared. The counterfeitors are certainly remarkably active in that state.

—In Santos the new by-law against *baixas* in the public streets went into effect on the 10th, and their removal began on that date.

—The assets of the Companhia Saneamento de Santos have been valued by the official appraisers of the state of S. Paulo at 1,250,000.

—The Pauli senate has voted a motion congratulating the state of Amazonas on its resolution to act in accord with Pará on the Amapá question.

—At Itaparica, Sergipe, the commander of the police force is said to have tortured two persons whom he unjustly accused of having stolen 200 Réis.

—The inquiry into the death of the Italian Martinielli in Santos has resulted in proving the culpability of the two policemen Silva and Santos.

—The population of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, are much alarmed over the outbreak of fever in that town and many families have left the place.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has sent out 50 policemen to hunt the Jequinhonha banditars and has asked the cooperation of the Bahia authorities.

—In the month of January there were 570 deaths in the city of São Paulo, of which 335 were Brazilians, 149 Italians, etc. There were 40 still-births.

—On the 14th inst. Padre Leonardo Dantas took charge of the state government of Sergipe. Col. Valadão is coming to Rio on account of his health.

—The *Folha de S. Paulo* says that during the administration of Col. Valadão he has spent 2,900,000\$ without leaving the slightest improvement to show for it.

—The refugees are now beginning to return to Araraquara, but to find the streets overgrown with grass and weeds and the shops bare of provisions, which are scarce and dear.

—The governor of Amazonas has declared that he is in perfect accord with that of Pará in opposition to the alleged agreement in regard to the disputed territory of Amapá.

—There were 6,356 immigrant arrivals at the port of Santos in February, of which 309 were spontaneous, 4,466 came at the cost of the general government, and 1,081 at that of the state of São Paulo.

—Cases of yellow-fever continue to appear at Juiz de Fora, São Paulo. Many of the residents have fled from the town, and the thieves are now improving the opportunity to clear out such valuables as may please their fancy.

—After voting the motion against the alleged agreement in regard to the Amapá disputed territory, the Pará senate suspended its sittings to await the answer of the President. The Pará senate evidently believes in the parliamentary system.

—There were 1,027 marriages in the city of São Paulo in 1894, in which 656 bachelors, 95% maids, 62 widowers and 69 widows were concerned. The births in the same year numbered 6,023, of which 3,085 were males and 2,937 females. The number of illegitimate births was 558.

—The *Santos Commercial* of the 8th inst. calls attention to the appearance of yellow-fever in that city. There were then some 18 or 20 cases in the isolated hospital, and many cases had been reported as under treatment in private houses. It would appear that the authorities were trying to keep the matter secret.

—A man named Santos interfered to separate two men who were quarreling in Santos on the 9th, and the result was that he was stonked through the heart for his trouble. The assassin, Manoel das Passos, was subsequently captured. It would appear to be good policy not to meddle in the quarrels of other men.

—The retiring governor of S. Paulo, Dr. Bernardino de Campos, will retire from office some time next month, and his successor, Dr. Campos Salles, will assume office on May 1st. Singularly enough the state constitution provides for an interim, during which the president of the senate will act as governor.

—The postmaster at Carmo do Rio Claro, Minas Geraes, has returned to the *Comercio de S. Paulo* papers sent to subscribers at that post-office, with the following note:—"Returned to the editor. Being an employé of the republic, I cannot and must not work for the monarchy, and this is the reason why I return these papers."

—The *Santos Commercial* of the 8th calls attention to the fact that on the 28th ult. a man named Souza gave a poor woman near Santos a savage beating. She was examined by the police doctors and then sent to the hospital, some of her injuries being considered serious. Up to the 8th, however, the police had taken no steps to arrest or prosecute the brute.

—The *Reporter* of the 11th relates that on the morning of the preceding day the sergeant and four soldiers of the detachment stationed at Araraquara, São Paulo, stole some horses from a lively stable and cleared out; destination unknown. The sergeant being in charge of the jail, took with him all the money belonging to the police. Another detachment has gone after them.

—It is reported that the state of Rio de Janeiro is about to purchase the plantation of the Visconde de Vargem Alegre for a *centro agrícola*. We are not quite certain what such a *centro* really is, but it may be considered to be something between an agricultural colony and an agricultural school. At any rate, it will afford an opportunity for the government to spend the public revenue.

—A Frenchman was leaving Santos a few days since for his dearly beloved France, and was so enthusiastic over it that he got drunk. On his way to embark he suddenly drew a revolver and fired it off. The police and some bystanders aver that he fired at his wife, but the wife says he fired into the air. At any rate, the police locked him up and he lost his steamer and passage, and is still a resident of this *terra santa*.

—A meeting held in S. Paulo on Sunday by Italiens for devising means of assisting the families of soldiers killed in Africa, was interrupted by anarchists with cheers for Free Italy, Anarchy and Menek, and groans for King Humbert. A fight ensued and firearms were freely used, several persons being wounded. One of them, an ex-detective, was said to be dying, when taken to the hospital. About twenty arrests were made by the police.

—The parliamentarians held a meeting in the city of São Paulo on the 9th inst. and elected a state executive committee and a local committee for the city. It is said that they will now go actively to work organizing local committees, and widely circulating their manifesto. It is also said that they will shortly begin the publication of a daily paper in the city of São Paulo under the direction of Dr. Leopoldo de Freitas, a Rio-Grandense and ex-political prisoner.

—On the 8th inst. some policemen in São Paulo ordered a colored man out of a church door. He objected, and was arrested and beaten. Some of the spectators protested, whereupon the policemen drew their swords and attacked the crowd, cutting everyone within reach. The people then procured bichos from a pile near by, and a fight ensued, in which many were injured. An official then came up, and order was soon restored, several citizens being arrested. The valiant policemen, however, were not arrested.

—It would appear from a Pará telegram of the 11th that Minister Carlos de Carvalho there has been giving the medesome "jingoes" in Pará a rather sharp rebuke. It reply to their protest against the mixed commission for Amapá, he reminds them that the President is also a Brazilian and that he knows, as well as another, how to defend the national dignity. He then adds that the President will seek to settle the Guiana question honorably, and will account for his acts to congress, as provided for by the constitution.

—The S. Paulo *Reporter* of the 11th inst. relates the particulars for the forged drafts which were exposed some weeks ago. The principal in the transaction was Benjamin Lazarte, who was assisted by José Pascal and a book-keeper named Amaro Silvino. Two forged drafts were successfully discounted, one for 15,000\$ drawn by Adalberto Teixeira & Co. on Vicente Carvalho & Co. in favor of Angelo Colombo, which was discounted by the Banco Mercantil de Santos, and another for 30,000\$ drawn by the same firm in favor of Bento de Janeiro, which was discounted in Campinas. He also swindled Dalton & Co. by some wretched means. Lazarte then took to highway robbery in Minas for a time. He was apprehended at Atibaia and is now held in custody. Pascal is also under arrest.

—There were 6,356 immigrant arrivals at the port of Santos in February, of which 309 were spontaneous, 4,466 came at the cost of the general government, and 1,081 at that of the state of São Paulo.

—Cases of yellow-fever continue to appear at Juiz de Fora, São Paulo. Many of the residents have fled from the town, and the thieves are now improving the opportunity to clear out such valuables as may please their fancy.

—The São Paulo state government has instructed the superintendant of public works to examine the Campinas waterworks to see if nothing prejudicial has happened to them. If the sources have not been protected, it may be considered certain that something has happened to vitiate the water. During a visit to a town not far from Rio some two or three years ago, we took occasion to follow up the course of a small stream which supplied drinking water to the vicinity, and it must be confessed that the banks did not show a very civilized appearance at all, and were evidently denuded.

—Lieut. Tito Lívio de Acevedo had gone to S. Bonja to pay the irregular troops stationed at that place and a telegram of the 12th says that Puteiro Madrada's brigade at S. Louiz and that of Firmino de Paula at Santo Antônio had just received their pay. When the money extorted from an overburdened people is squandered in this way, it is not astonishing that the number of finance is unable to overcome the financial difficulties of the country.

—The cost of maintaining those troops is constantly increasing in consequence of a general rise in prices. Contractors refuse to finish at full prices and many of them have preferred to ask for the amendment of their contracts, paying the respective rates.

—At Boqueirão João Pereira, described as a respectable and law-abiding citizen, has been murdered by Sub-Intendant Luciano Pereira, who was arrested, but has succeeded in effecting his escape through the connivance of the focal authorities.

—The *Conguillio* states that in the early morning of the 18th ult. some of João Francisco's men attacked the house of D. Joséphina da Costa Santos, Lúcina da Costa, who was sleeping outside, armed by the noise made by the assailants on their approach, shouting at them the weapon with which he was armed. They returned the fire, wounding him, and after capturing him immediately cut his throat. At this house they captured, bound and carried off four persons, including a son of D. Josephina only 14 years old.

—This body of Castelistas had with them, also bound, 14 federalists whom they had captured at Caxias. The commander asked the officer who effected the capture why he had not cut the prisoners' throats, and the officer answered that it was because they had not attempted to resist.

—A later number of the *Conguillio* states that five of the prisoners have since been murdered.

—Homero Baptista's party has recently displayed considerable activity, having organized local committees in various parts of state.

—On the 23rd ult., the *Echo do Sul*, of the city of Rio Grande, published Silveira Martins' picture with a biographical sketch.

—At Pelotas Col. Sampan has taken command of the 28th battalion of infantry, which it is reported will be transferred to the city of Rio Grande. The 16th, it is said, will be sent to Santa Catharina.

—Col. Thomas Flores, who had been sent into the mountainous districts on a tour of inspection for the purpose of ascertaining whether the terms of the treaty of August 23rd are executed in those districts, has returned to Porto Alegre, alleging illness.

—A telegram of Sunday states that a meeting was to be held yesterday in the city of Rio Grande by the friends of Col. Alvaro Carvalho, who would probably issue a manifesto declaring why they separated from Castilhos.

—The 10th regiment of cavalry was expected to arrive yesterday from Santa Catharina.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—In the workshops of the Central railway 1,264 operatives are employed.

—An exchange says that there have been 82 hauls on the Central railway between Lages and São João, Minas Geraes, during the recent rains.

—Since Dr. Claudio da Silva has been in charge of the workshops of the Central railway, that is during the past 11 months, 3,102 cars and 39 locomotives have been repaired in them.

—The decree authorizing the construction of another connecting line between the Gaúcha station and the Central lines, was published on the 11th inst. The new line is designed to avoid the central station in this city.

—On last Tuesday, a little after noon, as a suburban train was entering the city station on the Central railway an unknown person threw himself in front of the locomotive and was run over and crushed into a shapeless mass.

—The regular line of the Niteroy tramway between S. Domingos and Praia Grande, passing through Tijuca and Santa Rosa, is said to be in so bad a condition that every car that passes over it is derailed on the way two or three times.

—On Saturday, President Prudente de Moraes visited the workshops and the Central and Gaúcha stations of the Central railway. In taking leave of Dr. Claudio da Silva, he is reported to have said that he could see signs of order emerging from chaos.

—The minister of industry has applied to the director-general of communication (Muniz) and to the engineering class for information on the proposal to lease the Central and other state railroads, in conformity with the resolution of the senate asking for such information.

—Over a month ago there arrived from the station of Silvestre Ferraz in the S. Diogo station 21 packages of merchandise for a man in this city. He has been trying ever since to remove them from the station, but has not yet been able to do so, although in this interval he has paid freight on them twice.

—Inasmuch as the Central engineers do not want those heavy Brooks locomotives up the line where the tracks have been weakened by the rains, it would be interesting to know what the government intends to do with the machines. Surely some work must be found for them, even if it requires a special road for it.

—When President Prudente de Moraes visited the Gamboa station of the Central railway on Saturday, he found there many pieces of artillery entirely neglected and exposed to the weather. This artillery has been lying there ever since the naval revolution. It is said that the average price of each of the cannons is from 30,000\$ to 40,000\$.

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

—The Cantareira tramway company in São Paulo seems to be gifted with the stupidity which not infrequently characterizes such enterprises. Its customary fares are 200 and 300 reis, but on Sundays when excursions are in order, it charges 2,000 for a round trip ticket and suppresses all ordinary fares. Should a person wish to use the trains for a short ride, as he would do on a week day, he is required to pay 2,000 for the privilege, this may be called blind stupidity.

—On the 10th inst., the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro voted in final discussion the bill authorizing the government of the state to improve and complete the present railway system. For this purpose he may enter into agreements with railway companies and even take over their roads. He is also empowered to act in this matter in accord with the general government and with that of the state of Minas Geraes, and after taking over railways to proceed to their sale or lease.

—On account of the injury done to the track of the Oeste de Minas railway by the recent heavy rains, the management has issued orders for the trains not to run at night. If night overtakes them before they reach their destination, they must remain at the nearest station, the conductors being instructed to endeavor to time the movements of the trains so as to reach stations at which the passengers may find accommodation for the night. The execution of these orders depend on the approval of the government engineer.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The product of the municipal tax on coffee in the district of Araraquara, S. Paulo is estimated at 50,000\$ to 60,000\$ per annum.

—A recent letter from the Parapanema region of São Paulo speaks highly of it as a coffee-producing district. The land is rich and is less subject to droughts. It is also represented as good for cereals.

—On the plantation of Col. Joaquim de Oliveira Lima, in the district of Agudos, S. Paulo, there are said to be groves of 30-years-old coffee trees that have produced 27 crops, averaging 80 arrobas (2,500 pounds) per 1,000 trees.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 15th published a letter from S. Paulo to the effect that the coffee crop this year will be under the average. It is claimed that the heat of December greatly prejudiced the blossoming, and then the great hail-storm of February did enormous damage to the coffee plantations.

## LOCAL NOTES

—There were two suicides in this city on the 11th inst.

—Dr. Manuel Maria de Carvalho has been appointed inspector general of lands and colonization.

—A telegram from this city to Italian journals states that the Brazilian government has settled 32 of the Italian claims, paying 335,000\$.

—The 10th regiment of cavalry, it is stated, has not been paid since last November. This regiment is stationed at Lages in Santa Catarina.

—The *Lombardia* has been disinfected three times and will undergo the ordeal once more. No new cases have appeared for several days.

—The Instituto de Bacharach em Letras is collecting data for the history of the conspiracy in Minas Geraes known as the *Incidente*.

—Instructions have been issued for paving the Rua Aquelauetico as far as Largo do Guimaraes and for macadamizing it thenceforward to Freguesia.

—The prefect has signed the ordinance voted by the municipal council for declaring S. Sebastian's day (Jan. 20), a municipal holiday. Query: Will it be a legal holiday?

—The government has given 10,000\$ to the state of Pará toward the isolated hospital for yellow fever which the government of the state is establishing at Tatnoa.

—The annexed naval officers met on Thursday at the Naval Club and took steps for publishing the plea of their lawyer Senator Ray Barbosa against restricted amnesty.

—A writer in one of the daily papers speaks of *tangando a flauta do sonho*, playing the flute of dreams. We presume that the prosaic name for this operation is snoring.

—Ren-Admiral Dionysio Manhães Barreto, one of the officers illegally retired from the service by Marshal Floriano Peixoto, has been appointed director of the naval school.

—The government has finally resolved to send those Polish immigrants to Parána, where they wanted to go. It would be instructive to know why they were not sent there in the first place.

—The total number of persons attacked by yellow-fever on board the Italian cruiser *Lombardia* was 229, of whom 127 died and 102 recovered. The number of persons not attacked was only 20.

—It has been discovered, it is stated, that soldiers after receiving the shoes issued to them by the war department, sell them for a trifle to government contractors who resell them to the government.

—Capt. Rodrigo da Rocha, one of the leaders of the revolution in Rio Grande in November, 1891, against Marshal Dendro and Júlio de Castilhos, has been appointed commander of the *Rio Grande*.

—It is true that the government has agreed to pay the claims of Italians for losses suffered during the revolt, then what are the ministers of other nations doing? Is not a Russian's claim as good as an Italian's?

—The *novelada* in Spain seem to be having a fine time of it. Perhaps a good spanking would cool their ardor.

—On the 11th an infant about ten days old was found abandoned in the Ladeira do Castello in this city. It was sent to the foundlings asylum. It is a pity its unnatural parents could not be sent to prison for such a crime.

—Gen. Leite de Castro, who was commander of the 2nd military district when the military murders under martial law were committed here, has been appointed commander of the 5th military district, vice Gen. Bacellar, relieved.

—It is a singular idea of duty and discipline, that of a police official who beats his prisoner in the streets and then assaults him even in the presence of his superiors in the station. The wild Indians could not act more savagely.

—The *Benjamin Constant* will soon go out on another practice cruise. This is the right course to follow. It will be good policy, also, to keep one or two of the other vessels outside. Let them fly the young men at coast survey work.

—The publication of the evening journal *Correio da Tarde* ceased on the 10th inst. At the printing-office of that paper, which has been sold to Barreto & Co., will be published the new monarchist journal *Liberdade*, whose first number will appear on the 23rd inst.

—It is the testimony of well informed physicians that there is an unusually large number of cases of yellow-fever throughout the city, but that, in the great majority of cases, the disease is of a very mild character. The percentage of mortality thus far has been exceptionally low.

—On Friday, in virtue of the warrant of the district judge of the federal district, police authorities went to take possession of the Portuguese steamer *Doura*, ex-*Chadie do Porto*. The captain of the steamer promptly lifted the stars and hoisted the signal of distress, declaring that he would not deliver the vessel to any one without an order from the Portuguese consulate.

—The Havas and other news agencies are still playing upon our credulity. After telling us that the American senate and house of representatives had passed resolutions hostile to Spanish rule in Cuba, they now advise us that the senate has indefinitely postponed the vote on recognizing Cuban belligerency. How long will the public submit to such news-gatherers?

—We should like to say to the gentlemen of the diplomatic corps that when they have an odd hundred miles to give away, don't give it where it will not be appreciated, but send it to the Strangers' Hospital. One half of the pleasure in giving lies in the knowledge that it is appreciated, and the other half in that it will be properly used. All these conditions will be met in the way we suggest.

—It is stated that the new monarchist paper is to have a very strong staff of contributors, including Visconde de Onro Preto, Lafayette, Andrade Figueira, Franco de Sá, João Alfredo, Capilho de Oliveira, Praulo Pimentel, Visconde de Tannay, Afonso Celso, Joaquim Nabuco, Mattozo Camara, Anchieta do Amaral and Pedro de Barros. Carlos de Lacerda, as we have already stated, is to be editor-in-chief.

—It is stated that at the tenement house No. 15 Rua Duque de Caxias, in Vila Isabel, a Portuguese workman died of yellow-fever on the 8th inst. at 4 o'clock p. m. and remained there unburied until 7 o'clock p. m. on the following day. Two days afterwards the house had not been disinfected and we do not know whether there has been disinfection up to this date. It is not at all strange that the fever spreads.

—The police apprehended a quantity of merchandise on the 11th at No. 46, Rua Barão de S. Félix. Of course some one informed. When the owner of the place saw the police, he disappeared, showing that he feared investigation. The police found three cases of French butter, three of vermouth and three of cognac, all with their marks scraped off. The question naturally occurs: Were these cases stolen from the custom-house?

—On Friday, 13th inst., the Associação Beneficente dos Socorros Matinos Homenageia ao Almirante Saldanha da Gama issued a diploma of honorary membership to Rear-Admiral Augusto de Castilhos in recognition of the services which he rendered to Brazil and to humanity by saving the lives of 500 Brazilian revolutionaries on that date in the year 1894. On the same day Capt. Benjamin de Mello, who was Saldanha da Gama's secretary, addressed a telegram to Augusto de Castilhos, assuring him of the gratitude of all the Brazilians who were received on board the Portuguese vessels *Mindilé* and *Afonso de Albuquerque*.

—To show their polite resentment, the Jacobins of this city went to the interdicted corners of their pockets and raised the sum of 146 francs for the poor of London. A commission then went on board the *Mindilé* on the 14th to present the same to Mr. Phillips, presumably as a rebate for his donation of 100\$ to British water for the immigrants on that ship. They did not succeed in finding the minister and were therefore compelled to leave the money with the company.

—It is to be regretted that their photograph was not sent with the gift, so that the poor of London might better appreciate the refined sentiments which actuated this valuable donation.

—At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. a Portuguese employed by the City Improvements Co., named Francisco Ribeiro, on entering one of the mouthes of the main sewer opposite No. 55 Rua S. Francisco Xavier, slipped in the water, which was high after the rain of an hour previous, and his body apparently disappeared and was only recovered after the police had visited the place at about 11 o'clock when it was taken to the *secretaria* for examination by the police doctor. The man's companions above ground were apparently afraid to risk their lives in trying to save him, and supposed that the body had gone down the main sewer as it never rose to the surface again.

—During the week since our last report there have been 217 deaths from yellow-fever, an average of 31 a day, against a little over 34 during the preceding eight days. This shows a decline in the epidemic, which we trust may continue. The total deaths from fever during the half month ending the 15th inst. was 494.

—The partido republicano nacional has also issued a manifesto. The partido nacional does not agree with the Club Tiradentes in thinking that the country is prosperous. In fact, quite the reverse, and all on account of the pernicious schemes of the crafty foreigner. You see, the republicans control the government, the monarchists control the monarchists, thus indirectly controlling the government. This is what the partido nacional says in its manifesto and it moreover says it is going to put a stop to all this, but unfortunately fails to tell us how it is going to do it. Perhaps it will begin by attacking inoffensive Portuguese laborers, as before.

—The Rio correspondent of the *Commercio de São Paulo* telegraphed to that newspaper on the 12th inst. that another instance of insubordination at the military school had occurred since four days before. The affair had been kept secret and was not generally known. The commandant, General Girard, had offered his resignation because of the insubordination disposition of the students, who are divided, it is said, into several political groups, one of which is composed of the students expelled last year, but readmitted. This last mentioned group seems to have been the principal cause of the trouble. The quarrel reached such a pitch that the students used their firearms against each other. The *Páis* denied the report.

—Below the surface there is apparently considerable political excitement, just as present, as the following reported facts seem to show. On the 12th inst. in the café at the Praia Grande trolley station two lieutenants of the army, one in favor of Castilhos and the other against him, engaged in a heated discussion and finally came to blows. On the same day in one of the public departments two clerks, one a monarchist and the other a republican, each of whom strenuously defended his opinion, excited the enthusiasm of their fellow-clerks to such an extent that the building soon resounded with shouts of *viva a monarquia* and *viva a república*. Persons who happened to pass the building at that time leaped at once to the conclusion that the monarchy had already been restored.

—It would seem that when the *Páis* and *Jornal do Brasil* saw fit to cast reflections upon the donation of 100\$ by the British minister for supplying the Flores island immigrants with water, the minister of foreign affairs suddenly concluded to follow suit, and so he at once telegraphed to ask Mr. Phipps if he was not aware that Flores island was under government administration. Of course he knew it, as every one else knows it. Only a government establishment could be so haphazardly administered. But what has that to do with a private act of charity? If it is improper to give water to the suffering immigrant who is under government protection, then it is also wrong to give "tips" to the custom-house and postoffice employés. The minister of foreign affairs is evidently carrying out the jacobin policy, no matter where it leads.

—With its customary disregard for the truth, the *Páis* says in its issue of Sunday last that the English hospital in Rua de Passagem has had repeated fatal cases of yellow-fever, and that as it is situated "in the midst of a great number of habitations," the director of hygiene should look into the matter. So should the *Páis*, too, before pointing such nonsense. The *Strangers' Hospital* is specially authorized to receive yellow-fever cases; in fact it was established for that purpose. And it is not in the midst of a great number of habitations," as even a *Páis* editor can see if he will visit the place. As for its work, it has received 58 cases of fever since 1st July last, of which 36 were classed as yellow-fever. Of these 9 cases only resulted fatally, of which 4 came to the hospital in a hopeless condition. This is a record we have to see to the *Páis* reproduce.

—On the 12th the body of an unknown man was found wedged among the rocks near Santa Cruz, which, having been in the water for some time, was buried in the sand on the beach near by. On the following day Mr. Lumby, of the Seamen's Mission, sent the boatman who was with Mr. Brandreth at the time of his death on the bay last month, to see the body, and with the result that the boatman recognized it to be that of Mr. Brandreth from the clothing and some papers found in the pockets. Steps were at once taken to have the remains removed to the British cemetery and decently buried, which was done on Sunday last. We trust also that the British and American residents of this city, who know how devoutly and faithfully he performed his mission here, will have an opportunity to place some appropriate memorial of these services over his last resting place. We are glad to add to the foregoing that a subscription of about £ 100 was presented to his widow, who is leaving for England to-day.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—Typography is taught at the *Lyceu do Encanto*.

—In Goyaz salt is selling at 50\$000 per bag of 35 litres and flour at 30\$000 an arroba.

—The Santa Thereza theatre, in Nictheroy, has been closed.

—The cost of transporting freight from this city to Goyaz has declined from 26\$000 to 22\$000 per arroba.

—There were 6,183 houses connected with the public water supply in São Paulo on 31st December last.

—The sanitary authorities at Paranaguá are continuing to impose quarantines on arrivals from this port.

—A letter from S. Paulo states that the Indian corn and bean crops were almost entirely destroyed by excessive heat in December.

—The contractors for delivering fresh beef at the door in São Paulo, have lately reduced their prices from 900 to 800 reis per kilo.

—Our local readers will be glad to know that Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Co. are now receiving fresh hams regularly from the River Plate.

—A telegram of the 15th inst. from Havana states that the sugar crop of Cuba for 1896 is estimated at only 120,000 tons against 1,000,000 tons in 1895.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* heard that D. Veriano Prado is meditating an exposition of grapes in this city, the proceeds of which will be given to the Asylum Isabel.

—A brush factory was sold at auction in São Paulo on the 16th inst., because of the death of its proprietor. It is described as mounted with all the latest machinery.

—The shipment of Argentine sugar in Rio Grande and the reception it has received there, has attracted much attention here. In all probability it will lead to a demand for protection.

—It is said that the McFarland company is much embarrassed in Campinas for want of laborers, the fever epidemic having greatly reduced its working force either by sickness or flight.

—We are glad to hear that the local manufacturing chemists are not to have it all their own way. We hear that Murray's fluid magnesia will be manufactured here in a very short time.

—According to the S. Paulo bureau of statistics the value of the agricultural products in five municipal districts in the year 1894 was as follows: Campinas, 14,422,758\$; Lins, 9,678,113\$; Casa Branca, 6,256,502\$; S. Manoel do Pará, 6,060,000\$; Cajuru, 4,512,000\$.

—The São Paulo municipal council has fixed the maximum price of beef at 700 reis. Suppose the owners of beef cattle refuse to sell at a rate permitting the butchers to provide beef at this price, then what? There is no law, we believe, which compels the owner of beef cattle to part with them.

—The S. Paulo *Reporter* of the 9th notes the return of 800 cases of bitters from Santos, because of the high taxes now imposed. The freight was 1,000\$, but the importers preferred this to the certain losses under the new tariff. It is said that many cases of this kind have already occurred.

—During the month of January there were slaughtered at the Santa Cruz abattoir 6,569 beavers, 1,009 sheep and 950 pigs, producing 1,201,393 kilos of meat and 30,970 kilos of tallow. Of the beavers 1,516 were from the River Plate and the rest from Minas Geraes. Fifty-four animals were rejected.

—We are at last able to record the arrest of one of the watchmen employed by the custom-house to guard the lighters of merchandise in this bay. He stole two pieces of prints from a lighter belonging to Wilson Sons & Co., and is now under arrest for it. He ought to be punished severely as a warning to the others.

—We are advised by Mr. Anderson, superintendent of the Royal Mail service on this coast, that he has arranged the arrivals of the steamers from the south so as to avoid passing the night in this port. The steamers are to slow down and enter port early in the morning. By this precaution he hopes to meet the objections of passengers from the south who are objecting to the call at Rio de Janeiro.

—The Cachoeira cotton factory in Alagoas, which has been in operation for 3 years, is said to have paid in the first year a dividend of 48 o/o, in the 2nd year 50 o/o and in the 3rd year 40 o/o. It has 480 operatives and produced last year 122,783 pieces of cotton cloth, of which it sold 121,665, measuring 2,416,544 metres, for 819,545\$000, at a profit of 315,520\$. The machinery belonging to the factory cost 344,445\$000, the factory buildings, 192,000\$, the 124 houses for operatives, 51,000\$ and sundry appurtenances 17,375\$000. The enterprise is protected by an export duty on raw cotton and heavy import duties on cotton fabrics, even from Brazilian factories in other states.

—According to the report of the president of the Banco Nacional Brasileiro the operations of the bank amounted last year to 2,034,127,018\$104, or 310,000,000\$000 more than in the sixteen months from the date of the organisation of the bank to Dec. 31, 1894. The profit on these transactions amounted to 2,146,197\$130, of which 1,100,000\$000 was paid to the shareholders on account of dividends, that of 615,401\$839 to the reserve fund, that of 105,000\$000 to the general expense account and the rest to the new year. At the end of 1895 the balance of the cash account amounted to 14,373,344\$494, that of the deposits to 30,711,317\$420, and that of account currents and bills payable to 29,315,314\$450.

—An observer writes us that nearly every night lately, about 5 or 6 o'clock, can be seen men with hawks and spoons at the small wooden footbridge over the canal opposite the Mangue, which causes quite a crowd to collect thinking that a drowning man or corpse is being taken out. But on approaching nearer the real object can be seen and that is a very practical one. It consists in spooning out the pitch which collects at this point, more especially where the canal narrows, and filling barrels with it. Instead of eventually running to the bay as waste it becomes a marketable article which has cost nothing but the labor of collecting. The amount of valuable refuse thrown away from the gasworks last year might afford a large source of revenue to a company properly organized for the treatment of these residues and iron which could be extracted a good many more valuable oils, dyes, etc., than most people imagine. It is a thing which in countries other than extravagant Brazil would not be lost sight of.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The January receipts of the Uruguayan custom-house were 105,991 £562.

A special credit of 500,000s. has been opened in the state treasury of São Paulo for expenses connected with the new custom-house in 1865.

The Rio de Janeiro custom-houses collected last year for the general government 107,008,500 \$133 and for the state government of Minas Gerais, 6,331,308 £780.

The bonds for the internal loan which the government contracted last year are only now ready, though, in conformity with the promise made, they should have been delivered on the 31st of last December. Those that were ordered from Germany were rejected on their arrival. Orders were then issued for the mint to prepare the bonds, but the work was so badly done that it could not at first be accepted. Twelve hundred bonds were delivered a few days since.

On Wednesday the minister of finance went to the Exchange building and had a conference, which lasted three hours, with some of the directors of the Associação Commercial. In this conference he is reported to have informed his hearers of the measures which he had adopted to check the fall in exchange. It is moreover stated that he requested the directors present to express freely their views on the financial situation. They are said to have spoken in favor of a policy of retrenchment, of a more careful revision of the tariff, of the lease of the Central railway and of some other measures dependent like these on congressional action. As to the present decline in exchange, they are reported to have agreed that it is due to transient causes and that the government has done everything in its power to improve the situation. The minister is said to have stated that the government is already taking into consideration all the questions to which the directors had called his attention.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 16th, 1866.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000), gold, 27 d.  
do do do in U.S. 27 d.  
do do do in U.S. 27 d.  
do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian milreis 54.75 cts  
do of £1.00 in Brazilian gold 8.800

Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 9 d.  
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 3,000  
do do do (paper) 333.75 gold  
do do do in U.S. 18.00 c.  
Value of \$1.00 (U.S. coin) in Brazilian currency (paper) 51.55  
Value of £1.00 in gold 26.667

## EXCHANGE.

March 10.—The banks opened at 8 1/2-9 1/2, and the British and Brasiliense Banks advanced to 8 1/2 during the morning, but at which the others were fulfilling bills, and the other than Brasiliense and the British Banks were strong and rates advanced to 8 1/2. The bank for sterling, when money came out, and after business was reported at that rate in other sterling there was a steady decline, and repassed and commercial sterling. The Banco da Republica closed at 8 1/2-9 1/2, and with money on the street at 8 1/2 for other sterling. The movement of the day commenced after 1 p.m., and there was fair business reported at 8 1/2-8 1/2 for bank and 8 1/2-8 1/2 for other sterling. There was nothing doing in gold at the Bolvar, or on the street 8 1/2-9 1/2 was quoted for sovereigns.

March 11.—The banks opened officially at 8 1/2-9 1/2, with bills at the latter rate, with some oscillations, but the market became more fluid during the early afternoon, and the rates advanced to 8 1/2-9 1/2 for bank and 8 1/2-9 1/2 for sterling, when money came out. At the close there was not much money at 8 1/2-9 1/2 and the banks were strong, and at 8 1/2-9 1/2 with the tendency towards higher rates. These were to be no commercial bills offering, but exchange came out on the street during the course of the market reported.

It was said on the street that the official rates of exchange obtained £2,000 or more from the first bank at 8 1/2 which he immediately placed at 8 1/2-9 1/2. The business reported comprised bank sterling at 8 1/2-8 1/2, and other paper at 8 1/2-9 1/2. Sovereigns closed at the Bolvar with sellers at 28,000, no buyers; on the street nothing was doing.

March 12.—The Brasiliense Bank opened at 8 1/2-9 1/2, and the others at 8 1/2-9 1/2, but the British Bank also posted the higher rate later, and the Banco da Republica furnished bills at 8 1/2-9 1/2. In the morning business was reported in gold at 8 1/2-9 1/2, but the market was strong and rates advanced to 8 1/2-9 1/2 for bank and 8 1/2-9 1/2 for other sterling. The business reported was to be no commercial bills offering, but exchange came out on the street during the course of the market reported.

On the 13th the market was very quiet, and there was a good deal of business, although those rates did not go to commercial bills in the market, and the money that appeared was supposed to be for effect, the demand exceeding the supply at 8 1/2-9 1/2 for bank and 8 1/2-9 1/2 for other sterling. The business reported was to be no commercial bills offering, but exchange came out on the street during the course of the market reported.

March 13.—The market opened firm with 9 posted at all the banks, which was advanced to 9 1/2 by the Brasiliense Bank during the morning, and the other banks were strong and rates advanced to 9 1/2-10 1/2, and the foreign there was not much doing, but rates advanced to 9 1/2-10 1/2 for mid-day 9 1/2 was reported in bank sterling. Then money came out, and the demand was active for short half an hour, rates declining rapidly until some of the banks refused to make any more, 9 1/2-10 1/2. The demand slackened finally, and rates at once showed a tendency to rise again closing with bank quoted at 9 1/2-10 1/2 and other sterling at 9 1/2-10 1/2. A feature of the day was that when the demand was active, the banks would buy nothing unless 9 1/2-10 1/2 different bank and other sterling was 9 1/2-10 1/2, nearly the whole day. The market was to be no commercial bills, and the British Bank was steady at 9 1/2-10 1/2. The business reported was to be no commercial bills, and the British Bank was steady at 9 1/2-10 1/2. Nothing was doing in sovereigns, and the Bolvar closed with buyers at 27,000, sellers at 27,000, no buyers; on the street nothing was doing.

March 14.—The day was very quiet, and rates were not so firm as yesterday. The Brasiliense Bank and the Banco da Republica furnished bills all day, and the foreign banks, with some restrictions, during the morning. There was a demand for bank sterling, and with some facility, and 9 was the best to be had at most of the foreign banks, but the business declined was small at 9-9 1/2 for bank and 9 1/2-10 1/2 for other sterling, and the market closed with conditions, 9 1/2-10 1/2. The business reported was to be no commercial bills, and the British Bank was steady at 9 1/2-10 1/2. Nothing was doing in sovereigns on the street, and the Bolvar closed with buyers at 27,000, sellers at 27,000. During the day it was considered that the market was to be no commercial bills, and the British Bank had resolved a transaction with one of the foreign banks to the extent of £60,000, on conditions that appeared to be favorable for the borrowers.

March 15.—The banks, except the London & River Plate, all posted 9 at opening, which was soon done, with other than bank sterling reported at 9-9 1/2, but the market opened at 9, the Banco da Republica having closed at 9-9 1/2 with some restrictions. The Banco da Republica was strong, and the market became more fluid at 9-9 1/2, the latter being considered the rate of the day, and the Sterling Bank having been quoted at 9-9 1/2, the latter at the Banco da Republica, and the British Bank at 9-9 1/2, Sterling at 9, Sovereigns closed at the Bolvar with buyers at 26,500, sellers at 27,000, on the street nothing was reported.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

March 9.  
30 Apolices, 1853, 960 31 Apolices, 53... 970  
10 do do regis... 960 1 do 45... 1,340  
14 do ... 959 260 deb L'dna 100\$ 12  
Banks,  
100 Comercio, 22 9 72 Republica ... 140  
115 Lav. & Com. 25 64 213 100 ... 149 500  
50 Rio Mat. Gios, 112 105 do 28... 72 500  
Miscellaneous,  
15 Inv. Bot. tram., 122 100 Loteria Nac... 98  
200 Torrens ... 33 300 do 28... 72 500  
March 10.  
9 Apolices, 53... 963 100 deb L'dna 100\$ 12  
54 do 969 67 100 Sociedade 72  
10 do 45... 1,340 55 H. C. R. B. 59  
34 do 1853, 959 50 do 100 ... 58  
26 do ... 900 490 do 100 ... 57 500  
Banks,  
50 Braz. Ind. nill. 22 100 Torrens ... 35  
100 Loteria Nac... 28 500 100 Inv. Mat. 30 500  
100 Torrens ... 34 200 do 100 ... 39  
March 11.  
10 Apolices, 53... 970 100 Republica 24... 66 500  
50 Comercio, ... 209 100 do ... 67  
52 Rio Matto Giosa 100  
Miscellaneous,  
5 Braz. Ind. nill. 22 100 Torrens ... 35  
100 Loteria Nac... 28 500 100 Inv. Mat. 30 500  
100 Torrens ... 34 200 do 100 ... 39  
Banks,  
200 Comercio, 207 30 Republica ... 149  
120 do ... 208 420 do 28... 67  
50 Intendencia, 6 25 Rival, 25 ... 18  
Miscellaneous,  
100 Minas S. Jeron. 5 500 100 Loteria Nac ... 27  
March 12.  
28 Apolices, 53... 969 100 Apolices, 1853, 959  
122 do ... 971 100 do 100 ... 958  
7 do 45... 1,310 20 do 100 ... 957  
363 deb L'dna 100\$ 12 50 do 100 ... 955  
30 do 100 Sociedade 72 85 do 100 ... 958  
41 h.u. Pecuaria, 35 40 do 100 ... 957  
Banks,  
30 Republica, 119 70 Comercio, 209  
17 do ... 148 500 90 Lav. & Com. 140  
200 do 25... 66 500  
Miscellaneous,  
45 Geral, 122 500 O. Minas, 28 ... 16  
25 Intendencia, ... 50  
March 13.  
16 Apolices, 53... 970 6 Apolices, 48... 1,341  
4 do 1853, 958 10 do ... 1,345  
17 do ... 957 12 Gold 14\$ 89... 1,700  
10 do ... 960 50 deb L'dna 100\$ 12  
57 do 100 Inv. Mat. 30 500  
7 do regis, 956 25 h. C. R. B. gold 74  
7 do ... 957 14 do 100 ... 73  
Banks,  
200 Commercial, ... 207 20 Nacional, 229  
300 Comercio, ... 207 100 Republica, 149  
1 Lav. & Com. 123 70 do 100 ... 147  
Miscellaneous,  
100 Sverigebana, 8 50 do 100 mil. 240  
100 V. F. Sapeux, 8 200 Telephonica, ... 240  
25 Integr. inc., 50 500 h. C. R. B. 35  
March 14.  
10 Apolices, 53... 970 8 Apol. Minas G., 950  
10 do 45... 1,342 107 Ich. L'dna 100\$ 12  
60 do 100 Sociedade 72 20 h. C. R. B. 500  
10 do ... 956 22 do 100 ... 57  
45 do ... 954 14 do 100 ... 73  
Banks,  
200 Nacional, 229  
100 Republica, 149  
100 Inv. Mat. 30 500  
Miscellaneous,  
100 Apolices, 53... 969 100 Apolices, 1853, 959  
100 deb L'dna 100\$ 12 100 Inv. Mat. 30 500  
100 Inv. Mat. 30 500 100 Inv. Mat. 30 500  
100 Inv. Mat. 30 500  
Banks,  
100 Comercio, 25, 81  
Miscellaneous,  
100 Confid. Ind. mil., 226 100 Loteria Nac ... 26 500  
200 do 225... 26 500

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 10th March, 1866.

## Exports.

Coffee—The week has been very quiet, and the sales reported are only about 10,000 bags. The market was almost entirely dependent on the demand for the American market, for the qualities in stock preclude purchases for Europe, and the rapid advance in exchange so materially increased the gold that the American buyers have shown no desire to continue their operations. The quotations have been quite nominal since the last, and exporters are said to express no interest as to what they would now pay, while the recent free shipments have so considerably reduced the stock, that dealers and factors appear to regard the near future with indifference, and still talk of 20,000-21,000 per arroba fujo.

There seems to be no immediate prospect of a renewal of business, for the supply continues insignificant, and although among the dealers there are some who prophecy an increase in receipts, the basis for this expectation seems very vague. On the 9th brokers quoted No. 7 at 21,500-21,700 per arroba. On the following day 20,500-20,800 were spoken of as probable quotations, but the market was considered nominal, and so continued until Saturday, when nothing was doing and the market closed still.

In Santos also the week was very quiet, the total sales amounting to about 23,000 bags. The market opened with good average quoted at 18,500 per kilo, which was reduced to 15,500 on the 13th. On the 13th there was nothing doing, and on Saturday the market closed quiet and nominal. Receipts for the week were about 17,000 bags, against shipments of 43,000 bags for the United States and 10,000 bags for Europe. Stock on Saturday evening was estimated to be 173,000 bags.

The shipments since our last report have been:  
34,042 bags for the United States  
4,200 " " Europe  
3,029 " " Cape of Good Hope  
1,509 " " River Plate, etc.  
2,172 " " Coastwise  
46,183 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

United States 1865.  
Mar. 9 New York Br. st. 400t ... 23,061  
15 do do ... 14,500 14,914  
15 do do ... Coastwise 25,966  
Europe 1865.  
Mar. 7 Holland Ger. st. Amsterd. ... 3,225  
9 Marseilles Fr. st. Brest ... 1,919  
10 Oran " " 475  
11 England Brit. Magdalen ... 454  
12 Geneva Ital. st. Savona ... 1,550  
14 Hamburg Ger. st. S. ... 1,882  
23 Bremen Ital. st. Brest ... 200  
African ports do 250  
Elsewhere 1865.  
Mar. 10 River Plate Fr st. Equador ... 202  
10 do do ... 1,307  
10 Cape Town Nor. lug. Chindia ... 3,000  
Coastwise, smal. steamers ... 3,151

Receipts for the past week were 14,154 bags, against 15,500 bags for the preceding week and 10,400 bags for the week before. In transit there arrived 1,478 bags.

Official quotations, per kilo, on Saturday were:

Washed, ... 158-6-168 140  
Supr. ... 158-6-168 140  
C. ... 158-6-168 140  
Regular 12 ... 15 06-16 10 100  
Oxtooth 18 ... 13 08-16 10 100  
Giol 20 ... 12 25-15 32 320  
Oxtooth 21 ... 10 81-14 300

and the pants have been advanced to 1,400.

Banks' quotations, according to New York types and per arroba, were the following:

March 9 March 14  
No. 6 ... 22,500 nominal  
7 ... 21,500-21,700 do  
8 ... 20,700-21,000 do  
9 ... 21,000-21,200 do

and as mentioned above, the rates are advanced to 20,800-21,000 for No. 7, with exporters' views unknown, and the rates are advanced to 20,800-21,000 for No. 8, with importers' views unknown.

On Saturday, the market was quiet, but there was no demand for short half an hour, but the market did not continue to peak until 10,000 bags were sold, when the rates were advanced to 20,800-21,000 to be declined, which later does not seem excessive, since stocks were last counted on June 18, 1865.

And the pants have been advanced to 1,400.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types and per arroba, are continuing to rise.

Stocks—Receipts are 2,500 bags for Brazil.

London—Receipts are 2,500 bags for Brazil.

Paris—Receipts are 2,500 bags for Brazil.

Stocks—Receipts are 2,500 bags for Brazil.

Madagascar	Pavagoma	..
Nile	Leith	14 Jan.
Normandy	New York	10 Feb.
Norddeutzen	Calif	8 Feb.
Oberon	Hamburg	..
Perseverance	Glasgow	..
Quinta	Osprey	8 Feb.
Koburg	London	..
Rianda	Cardiff	15 Feb.
Rita	Swansea	23 Jan.
Royal George	..	..
Royal (Str.)	Newcastle	4 Feb.
Seal	Christiansand	3 Feb.
Seraph	Porto	..
Victoria	Hamburg	..
Witwood	Mohile	21 Dec.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
Mar. 9	Danube Br	Southampton	Royal Mail
9	Rapahine Fr	Bordeaux	Mess. Maritimes
9	Richmond Br	Newport	Lage Irritos
9	Southwind Br	Southampton	Alfredo & Mills
10	Alma Br	Liverpool	Royal Mail
10	Corrientes Gr	Hamburg	Johnston & C
10	Lindesfarne Br	Buenos Aires	Glaned & C.
10	Gr. Grecia	New York	George L. Gross
11	Montezuma Br	River Plate	Royal Mail
11	Alumin Nor	Pernambuco	Wilson Sons & C
11	Rosaria II	Santos	La Veloz
12	Granville Br	Antwerp	10 order
12	Marengos Br	Genoa	Alfredo & C.
12	Alcudia Gr	do	Chargers Réunis
13	Santos Gd	Santos	H. Stoltz & C.
13	Carib Br	24h	Johnston & C
13	Indiano Br	Glasgow	Quayle, D. & C.
14	Algeria Gr	Hamburg	Johnston & C
14	Campana Fr	Havre	do
14	Corsica Fr	do	Chargers Réunis
14	Brazil Fr	River Plate	Mess. Maritimes
15	Franca Br	Santos	10 order
15	Alcalde Fr	Cardiff	Chargers Réunis
15	Freshfield Br	Newport	Mess. Maritimes
15	Atala Br	2d	Lage Irritos

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Mar. 9	Willa Br	New York	Sundries
9	Bastogne Fr	Marseille	do
10	Danube Br	River Plate	do
10	Equator Fr	Buenos Aires	Ballast
10	Mortlake Br	do	do
10	Witwood Br	Santos	Sundries
10	Mozart Br	Southampton	do
11	Magdalen Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
11	Stockholm City Br	do	do
11	Tamar Gr	Santos	Sundries
11	Alvarez Gr	Montevideo	do
12	Rosario II	Genoa	do
12	Canova Br	Pacific ports	do
12	Moewe Gr	Rio Grande	do
12	R. H. H. Br	Santos	do
12	Almada Br	do	do
12	A. Mentzell Gr	do	do
13	Corrientes Gr	do	do
14	Santos Gr	Hamburg	Sundries
14	Nasuny Br	New York	do
15	Caribe Br	do	do
15	Brazil Fr	Bordeaux	do
15	Dimonter Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
15	Concordia Fr	Santos	Sundries
15	Habsburg Gr	do	do
15	Rogaland Nor	Barbados	Ballast

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Mar. 16th.

Circulation	Public Funds		
263,053,800	Stock 3% currency (apólices)	..	968,000 — 978,000
105,000,000	Bonds 4% 1895	..	930,000 — 953,000
13,647,700	Bonds 4% (gold) converted	..	1,342,000 — 1,352,000
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%	..	..
24,761,100	Do do 1898, 4% 2%	..	1,670,000
15,883,500	Do do 1898, 4% 2%	..	..
17,539,000	State of Espírito Santo	..	950,000 — 1,005,000
7,339,000	of Minas Gerais, 5%	..	..
4,000,000	do Rio de Janeiro, 6%	..	..

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	\$8,000 — Jan. 96
20,000,000	Commercio	200	800 — Jan. 96
80,000,000	do and series	80	3,200 — Jan. 96
17,400,000	Comptoir, do	200	2,000 — Jan. 96
20,000,000	do	6,000	138,000 — 142,000
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro	100	3,000 — Jan. 96
15,750,000	República do Brasil	100	10,000 — Jan. 96
20,000,000	do and series	100	1,600 — Jan. 96
20,000,000	Paraná e Hypothecário	100	3,000 — Jan. 96
20,000,000	do	9,000	147,000 — 148,500
20,000,000	do and series	100	9,000 — Jan. 96
20,000,000	do	4,500	147,000 — 148,500

Capital	Railways	Par	
40,000,000\$	Rio & Minas	40\$	..
16,000,000	M. Minas	100	..
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	75	..
24,000,000	do and series	200	164,000
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	81,000 — 95,000
79,000,000	União Sorocabana-Juina	60	.. — 22,000
79,000,000	do and series	60	..

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	.. — Jan. 96
12,000,000	S. Christovão	200	.. — Jan. 96
14,000,000	do	148\$000 — 149,500	..

Capital	M. & J.	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Allianga	200\$	.. — Feb. 96
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	.. — Feb. 96
3,000,000	Carroca	200	.. — Feb. 96
6,000,000	Companhia Industrial	10,000	10,000 — Jan. 96
3,000,000	Do Brasil	40,000	30,000 — Jan. 96
1,200,000	Indusul-Minas	100	10,000 — Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufacura Fluminense	60	6,000 — Aug. 95
4,000,000	Petrolopania	200	6,000 — Aug. 95
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	.. — Jan. 97
360,000	Santa Lúcia	200	6,000 — Jan. 96

## THE RIO NEWS.

[March 17th, 1896.]

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

*Apollinaris*

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

## WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Who does not care about health and economy? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we must have many of these instantaneous machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas.

These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of vantage:

1. They consume 80 qoj less gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
3. Besides being an object of utmost necessity, endowed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Duplex machines for coffee and tea.

Special machines for laundry work.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

Thomas Price,

50, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

Ask for



*Château Palugyay*

This new establishment has always in stock a large assortment

of English, American, French,

Portuguese and Brazilian Preserves, Wines,

Liqueurs and Grains.

Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

Alfredo Mendes & Marques

Ouvidor No. 34.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 25\$00, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$500 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.

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Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle. Floating Steam Crane for lifting up to 30 Tons weight.

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Correspondence and consignments invited.

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Espírito Santo, Brazil.

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Manufacturers of  
No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE  
and GELATINE DYNAMITE,  
under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, net weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,  
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all  
workings.All information concerning the above can be had on  
application to the Agents in Brazil.Watson Ritchie & Co.  
252, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,  
Rio de Janeiro.

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RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

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and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands,  
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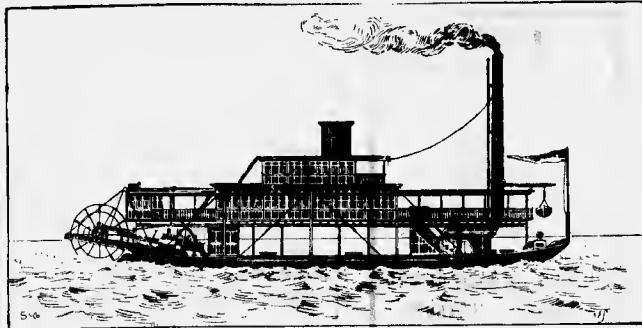
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